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been frequently requested by friends to obwernment passports, the subscriber has dewernment passports, the subscriber has determs as portion of the business of his office,
will be the charge for procuring a passport,
har in addition will be charged for obtaining
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called to the subjoined expacts from an
lar Office for Patents,

Z. C. ROBBINS.

Washington, August, 1857.

Washington, August, 1857. it to United States visiting foreign countries a sectious inconvenience, if amprovided with coof of their national character. Their test a passport from this Depar ment, certifying be a citizen of the United States to leave the country, expecting to obtain chilat abroad, from the Diplomatic or Conot the United States, are I able to disappointanch as it is the duty of those agents and to neath of the diplomatic of them; and it was difficult, if not impracticable, to procure

T OF DR. BAILEY, EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL BRA. PRICE ONE DOLLAR

dis of the National Era, and of its able Editor, is manfully and at the same time so judicious-ground in defence of Human Rights at the apitol for the last twelve years, will be glad at a fine Lithographic Portrait of him will unbished by C. H. BRAINARD.

drawn by D'Avignon, from a Photograph by Washington, which has received he sanctainly and many friends of the original. Is an artist whose drawing of portraits on ever been equalled in this country. He unites faith a grasp of character which gives his a rare value.

ed, who has taken a General Agency for

poned a list of subscribers, which and umber of distinguished names, among m. William. H. Seward, Hon. C. Fran-ohn P. Hale, Hon. Henry Wilson, and thaniel P. Banks.

He Boston post office, from persons re-the city, will be carefully attended to. ar., free of postage, at bubscription rs will secure good impressions.

D remedy, in which we have labored the most effectual alterative that can be neentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla

n many of the worst cases to be found of the complaints:

and Seroislous Complaints, Eruptions and Discases, Ulcers, Pinnples, Blotches, Tumors, m, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affecturial Discase, Drepsy, Neuralgia or Tic x, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erystor or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole miplaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

spound will be found a great promoter of health, in the spring, to expet the foul humors which he blood at that season of the year. By the utision of them, many ranking disorders are the bad. Multitudes can, by the aid of this are themselves from the endormence of foul and ulcerous sores, through which the system to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do the natural channels of the body by an alcidence. Cleanse out the viniated blood whenind its impurities bursting through the skin in ruptions, or sores; cleanse it whenyou find it is magnitude to some stream of the control of the

Saraaparitis, or anything etas: late years the public have been misled by large retending to give a quart of Extract of Saraa-ry one doiler. Most of these have been frauds sick, for they not only contain little, it any, ills, but often no curative properies whatever, titer and painful disappointment has followed of the various ex racts of Saraayarilla which

of the various ex racts of Sarsapanila which market, until the name theelt is justly despised ecome synonymous with imposition and cheat call this compond Sarsapanila, and intend it ich a remedy as shall rescue the name from the loguy which rests upon it. And we think wind for believing it has virtues which are is by the ordnary run of the diseases it is intende In order to secure their complete gradientously take system, the rinedy should be judiciously take.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

for itself such a renown for the cure of every
if Throat and Lunc Complaint, that it is entirely
stary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues,
r it has been employed. As it has long been in
use throughout this section, we need not do
at assure the people its quanty is kept up to
it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to
elir relief all it has ever been found to do.
repared by Dr J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, MassaSold by all Druggists and dealers in Meditywhere.

AS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR

AS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

ARED from a German recipe, obtained by the some whitcome, in Europe. It is well known alleviated this disorder in his c. see, when all pplisness of medical skill had been abandoned in cerpair. In inc case of purely asthmatic charait failed to give immediate reliefe, and it has many permanent cures. Within the last two its remely had been used in thousands of cases, omishing and uniform success. It contains no so or injurious properties whatever, an infant of with perfect afte y.

llowing certificates, from gentlemen of the high-ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

Citer from a Lawyer in Newburyport, Mass]

Newburyport, February 25, 1850.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts. Price \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

GEO. W. LIGHT, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

PASSPORTS.

Vol. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

No. 652.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Copyright secure ! according to law.] For the National Era. HERMAN:

VOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.

BY E. FOXTON, Author of " Premices."

CHAPTER XXVII-Continued. He was surprised, and at first somewhat dis-

concerted, at finding himself a sick man. It nterfered very much with his long-cherished and grateful mough terms and grateful mough te pinnacle of prosperity on which to enthrone

for he acknowledged that they ached, after Constance left him, forced away by a conspiracy between all the others to take a ride with Edward. Herman spoke then of "the perfect luxlight, had been given him for a treasury, when he first came to the farm-house as a child. Herman was always a creature of observances; and it had been his whim to lay up here some characteristic token of every one of his afterwards pearly pilgrimages to the sea-shore. There was throughly-trained physician, who had never needed one. This would be a good apprenticeship for him. He should be able to do twice as much good after it, as he had ever done before—as he ever could have done without it. Psyche, do you recollect how our Lord said to his Apostles, after they had been trying to do a little the description of the shells, nicked up on the beaches, of the description o ury of repose, stillness, and the care of those

by one recollect how our Lord said to his Aposthes, after they had been trying to do a little work for him, "Come ye apart into the desert place, and rest a while?" It seems to me continually that, in this sickness, he is saying so to me. The thought that He or His Father has provided this retirement, and refreshment, and refreshment, and opportunity for quiet self-recollection, preparation, and communion with Him, before I go back to my work, is very soothing to me; case of the very sweetest drops in the cup of life, which God has mixed for me, is the thought that he had already planned all this rest and dear companiouship and tender care for mewhen I was—at the South—and it seemed, at time, so doubtful whether I should ever be one of you again. It would have been sad to be ill there; very said to die."

He seldom inclined at this time to speak mand to fine the summers of my said to fine the summers of my said to fine. The seldom inclined at this time to speak mand to fine the courty, and the world—the world of letters, or religion, of science, and of art. Everything interested him that concerned his fellow men."

"There was so much to be done I and he should sone be able to do so much!"

How often are such prophecies heard from feding young lips, in silent anguish, or reported allows the summers of his imprisonment. Leave, with his case in his chair, he addressed him, allowed the courty, and the world—the world of letterer, or religion, of science, and of art. Everything interested him that concerned his fellow men."

"There was so much to be done I and he should sone be able to do so much!"

How often are such prophecies heard from feding young lips, in silent anguish, or reported allowed the point transparent, sleed the such that the second allowed the point transparent, sleed the manual of his brief and the boy and the second transparent, sleed to the such that the second transparent sleed to do so much!"

How often are such prophecies heard from feding young lips, in silent anguish, or reported allowed th

seathy, and the world—the world of fetters, of migos, of science, and of art. Everything in migos, of science, and is a science,

went up to him, though with her handkerchief at her eyes. "Forgive me," whispered she; "thank you. Don't think me ungrateful be

"poor dear child!" but he said no more.

Dr. Brodie was the last physician consulted.
He returned from Europe near the end of Sep-Dr. Brodie was the last physician consulted.

But, young as he was, he had already had experience enough to lead him to think that, when God makes any great change in our condition, it is often less His purpose to make us suffer, even in this world, than to make us suffer, even in this world, than to make us enjoy in some new way. Those are usually happy who are always willing to be happy after a fashion of His choosing. On such occasions Herman often said, "If I had not been shot by a Border Ruffian, remember, I should not have been taken pity on by a Sister of Charity."

His mind soon turned to the blessings of sickness; and from this chiefly Clara knew that he did consider himself a sick man, for to her he talked a little of the blessings, though not of the sickness. She was sitting beside him in the test, with one of her hands in both of his, and with the other bathing his temples with Cologne; for he acknowledged that they ached, after Control of the pinned of th

whenever he awoke, that his brother's ups were moving silently, as if in prayer.

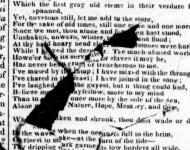
The next morning he was better, spoke cheerfully, rose, and dressed as usual. When he had sent the two girls out to walk, as he did every day, he rolled his easy-chair up to a large old wooden sea-chest, which, to his high delight, had been given him for a treasury, when he first came to the farm-house as a child. Herman was always a creature of observances; and

at her eyes. "Forgive me," waispered sine; "thank you. Don't think me ungrateful because I cannot talk about it yet. It is so dreadful to think that I may have cut him off from all the good that he would have been so happy in doing—perhaps for his whole life—and then to have them all so forgiving and so kind and good to me! But I know that he will be very happy still, in other ways; and so shall I—in helping him to be so—after we have got over our first disappointment. His loss will be my gain, for now I shall always have him with me. It is such a blessing to have him to take care of. Come again and talk with me, when I can behave better."

She struggled with herself, gave him a sweet and grateful though tearful look, and again left the room.

"Poor child!" said the old clergyman,"

"Poor child!" said the old clergyman,"



The control of the co

**Arrely one certain: powerf disposition of the power of the control of the power o

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

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on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to
G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

bed, possessed searcely a virtue, except valor. Drunkenness, marauding, and offences again female honor, were of daily occurrence.

The depopulated districts of Ulster were again filled up by emigrants from Scotland and England, with a sprinkling from Holland, and few of these were sober, religious people, which admirted bear of the Green Lief from the travelling preaches, or metalls, which admirted bear of the form the travelling preaches, or metalls, which admirted bear of the form the travelling preaches, or metalls, which admirted bear of the form the travelling preaches, or metalls, which admirted bear of the form the travelling preaches, or metalls, which admirted bear of the search state of the sole given by the Jews to the procedent in the minister. It was not so, which admirted bear of the sole given by the Jews to the proceders of the worders who attended land a wholesome that this could prove the form of the content, and mentioned Rec. it, and the sole given by the Jews to the proceders of the worders who attended land a wholesome that this could prove the form of the results and particular thereof will appear as fresh and particular the

Newburyport, February 25, 1850. Bir: It is now nearly twelve months since I rehe first bottle of your valuable medicine for the the Asthma. For thirteen years I suffered with huma, and ouring that time there were but few in which I did not suffer with a paroxysm that prostrated me for two or three da. 8, and 8. meteger. I will say, it at from the time I took the e of your "Remedy" to the present hou; I have a bad attack, and now my system is so free from ne most active exercise and exposure seeded huse er effect than to slightly restrict the lungs. You general release from the to-mentor. Fleargratitude for the blessing, and believe me man I deavor to it rodece the Remedy whenever Head of the present of the process of the MURNETT, Mag. H BURNETT, Esq. ASTHMA.

[Letter from a Clergyman.] Wardsboro, Vt., May 12, 1857. [Letter from a Olergyman.]
Wardsboro, Vi., May 12, 1857.
Egreat pleasure in stating the wonderul effoats of
cosm's Reserve for true Asthua, "on say wife,
suffered for years mo e than my pen can dewith the spassiodic form of that territe disease,
suffered for years mo e than my pen can dewith the spassiodic form of that territe disease,
as the was brought to the bighest cel, brity
or no purpose. As often as ten or welve times
are she was brought to the very gates of death, retraction of the server of the state of the state
and nights in eace ession. At times, for several
to open doors and windows in mid-winter, and
is come times the state of the state of the servery
estate that a fifection could devise to
greatly A foot of the state of the state
of "Whiteomb's Remedy,"—is setted like a charm;
for Whiteomb's Remedy,"—is setted like a charm;
howe up the state of the state of the state
of the lore count red her; it has done votice
the way of rollef. I am a Methodist clergy man,
and though it has not cured her; it has done votice
the way of rollef. I am a Methodist clergy man,
ed there. I shall be happy to answer any inquigreeting her case, and you are at liberty to make
of the foregoing faces that will been for the affileYours, truly,

SUMBALL HADLEY.

SUMBALL HADLEY.

SUMBALL HADLEY.

SUMBALL HADLEY.

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y all Druggists throughout the United State

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have conspired to keep them balanced against each other. The chief element in the Ameri-

can party is the native-born working classe

These, co operating with the foreign-born popu

constitute an irresistible party of Fre

aged to get up a seemingly

lation, which is permitted to hew wood and

posed to Slavery; but demagogues have man

he other, by adroit managers, who are for the

of things has existed, but freedom of discussion

is gradually enlightening "the bone and sinew'

together in a compact host of freemen.

it by thousands

of each of the old parties, and bringing them

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM JUDGE

against the favorite hobbies of Southern politi-

cians the protection of Slavery in the Territo-

ries by Congressional legislation, and the re-

vival of the slave trade. He also declares that

he will not submit to the interpolation into the

creed of the party "the doctrine that the Con-

titution of the United States either establishes

ation, and approved by the people in his elec-on—in that event, my friends will be at liber

to present my name to the Convention, if ey see proper to do so. If, on the contrary,

s the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United

States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property—it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination, if tendered to me.

This looks very well, but we regretted to ob-

serve a dispatch in the Baltimore Sun, from this

J. B. Dorr, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

than quit the party.

me the policy of the Democratic

Washington, June 22, 1859.

elements of a true

then saw the missing party away up on the side of the mountain, and entirely cut off from us by the Indians, who were also endeavoring to cut us off from the mouth of the Canon. The wounded men hastened on, while we tarrie behind as a rear guard. I, again, was the la one to leave the plateau; and, as I crossed travine, I saw Ward running down it, and the Indians close on him. I had obtained a five the Markets of the Markets o shooter of one of the Mexicans, and, runni forward to meet him, I fired a shot with my forward to meet him, I fired a shot with my leshand, killing one Indian, and causing the othe two to halt. But they were soon re-enforced and we had a continual running fight of it to the mouth of the Canon. They did not follow us any further. We reached camp with termen out of twenty-two. Stamper was killed in the Canon.

We moved camp further out and on levelled ground where we waited wait the afternoon.

ground, where we waited until the afternoon but, getting no tidings of the missing men, w took up the march, and as soon as we struc the Fort Bliss and Fort Staunton road, we ser two men off to Fort Fillmore, after Dr. Coo and an ambulance. We moved forward rapidly as we could towards Fort Bliss un nearly daylight, when we halted, and took short nap, without water. About two hou after sunrise, we roused ourselves, and move forward about three miles, where we four good water, and halted to break our long fas We were just taking breakfast, when one Sergeant De Laney's party was seen approacing. He informed us that the rest of the party was seen approached. were about seven miles back. We sent the horses to them. They had gone over the mountain, the Indians following them, unt many of their number were made to bite th dust, by the unerring aim of trusty rifles.

After a few hours' rest and grazing of hors we resumed our homeward march. At the forks of the Fort Bliss and Fort Fillmore road we met Dr. Cooper and the ambulance. V encamped for the night. The Doctor dress our wounds, and did all in his power to ma us comfortable. We had a good night's res and, like Sancho Panza, blessed the man wh first invented sleep. The next morning we took an early start. The ambulance took the worst wounded men, and hurried on into the Fort. For my part, I preferred riding r horse, and giving my ambulance seat to other man. What with riding bareheaded here, even in winter,) excessive fatigue, and bleeding wound, I suffered excruciatingly.

Once more we camped—this time by a bea riful group of fine springs of pure cool water.

drank deep potations, and fervently thanks God for blessing us with such a treat.

About midnight, Bennet, whom we had suposed among the killed, came into camp. Had given out, while trying to follow the Segeant, and hid in the bushes until dark, who Stamper lying in the Canon. He saw po Stamper lying in the Canon, stripped, horrib mutilated, but not scalped. The Indians he a large encampment at the entrance, and tall fellows were walking past. Bennet got in mouthful for three days and four nights.

It has been a long time since I have been rejoiced to see comfortable quarters as I won our return to Fort Bliss. And God gra that "Uncle Sam" will not soon have anothe occasion to chastise theiving Indians, unless h can afford more men and better pay for si

The writer of the foregoing is yet a yo man, being only twenty-six years of age, his manhood has been spent in the service his country. He first entered the army s volunteer, during the Mexican war, and was gaged in several hard-fought battles. Si that time, he has been engaged in traversi the vast plains of the West and roaming of the mountains. Many are the Indian figl he has been engaged in, as his many scar

Some portions of his narrative may app pretty tough to some of your readers; but can vouch for his veracity. The power of e durance in the hardy pioneer soldiers, inu to all kinds of hardships, is such that they undergo three times as much physical suffer and privation as would kill most of your ci It is not an unusual thing for a poor soldier, a scout, to go sixty-four hours without a drop water, and sometimes without food. All t and more too, the American soldier is expec welve dollars per month! And yet, when t Government Treasury begins to get low, throuthe profligacy of a Federal Administration, first place to commence retrenchment is in army, and the poor soldier is the first to f the depression of public funds. Men calli-themselves statesmen, and voting themselves the dollars per day, are found to join in t hue and cry against the awful expenses o some have even gone so far as rant against the soldiers, calling them the ends of humanity, the dregs of society, dro n the Government hive, and other hard nar If some thieving favorite gets an army co or robs the Government of a cool quar million, the poor soldier is to blame, and our

to have his pay and rations curtailed forthwit Some unsophisticated reader may ask: "Do not the American soldier gain honor ar " Oh, yes, somebody gains honor as Republics are grateful; and ours is and glorious republican country, on earth, (à la Fourth of July.) course, she dispenses her honors with an in tial hand. She has a glorious Military Acad emy at West Point, on the banks of the noble Hudson, (let no invidious wretch slander tha glorious institution by suggesting that it is the hot-bed of American aristocracy,) where sh educates young men in the noble art of ng men, on graduating, are sent of West, and take command of a number of me well trained in the arts of fighting India month, and, with these men, they soon fin

glory.

But the common soldier is supposed to be very modest creature, without aspirations abor-bean soup and twelve dollars per month.

I am not one of those who advocate a lar-

standing army, maintained at a great exper but I do think the American army should efficient for practical purposes, and better parand treated than that of any other country.

In my peregrinations through the frontices countries, I often came in contact with the soldiers, and, feeling a sympathy for their neg lected position, I could

ose who enjoy all the comforts and lux ries of civil life probably never think that ther a class of men, protecting their wester ontiers, who are conti mally ena moral and military heroism as ever poets san ad the following lines, written by my friend F. W. R., himself a soldier.

For the National Era "Dream they of This? - the Glad and the Gay?'

Aye! Dream they of this? When the hot burning

Sends down on the soldier his withering ray; When, thirsty and weary neath knapsack and gan, His thoughts wander back to the glad and the gay?

Dream they of this? When chilly and wet. body and soul pining slowly away; The cold and damp ground is his mi

Dream they of this? When the battle-cry sounds, And he dies on the field from his home far away-

is comrades consigning—with three friendly rounds— To the grave, him, who once was like them—glad a

Dream they of this? That a stone covered mound And its immate are left to the woives as a prey; That one lies forgotten far-off from the ground He died for so bravely. Dream they this, who are g

Dream they of this? That a mother is weeping Aloue in her chamber, where Grief found the way? Who, placing her sorrows in His holy keeping, With sadness looks down on the glad and the gay?

Senator Sumner writes to a friend in Colum us, Ohio: "I am just from Turin, where I say mething of the Count de Cayour, the grea histor, who is organizing the

Minister, who is organizing the mighty strugg He does not doubt the result. To my inqui not doubt the result. To my inquine that he hoped to drive the Austri out of Italy this summer. I find him full calmness and courage. This I met also in t society of the place. The ladies were all e calmess and courage. Ins I met also in the society of the place. The ladies were all en gaged in making lint for the wounded soldiers in their character they remind me of Romamatrons. In Paris all agree that this is a more

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for t fra: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Sale lass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati. Ohio; L.T. Pa 4ount Union, Ohio; Joseph Haghes, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to announce leath of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, Editor and Pr ietor of the National Era. His last comm ication to its subscribers informed them the was about sailing for Europe, to restore, ossible, his shattered health by a brief r om his usual labors. He died the 5th une, on his way out.

Thirteen years of intercourse as Editor aders of the Era, render unnecessary fu her expression on our part than is to be four n this brief announcement. The sympath our subscribers will be awakened in beha of the bereaved family, who saw their only pr ector and support depart, sustained in the rief by the fond hope that in a few months yould return again, restored to health. Th and a right to such hope. Dr. Bailey was y oung, and possessed originally an iron cons

As yet, our only account of his last hours be found in the following letter, written Mr. H. J. Raymond, editor of the New Yor Times, and addressed to that journal. Th eeling tribute to the memory of Dr. Bailey preciated by his bereaved family and im ate circle of friends.

Mr. Raymond informs us that Marcellus, Dr. Bailey, will return with the remains is father on the Vanderbilt, which sails fro Iavre the 22d of this month, and is due New York the 2d of July.

Death of Dr. Bailey.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times Steamer Arago, off Southampton, Thursday, June 9, 1859

Thursday, June 9, 1859.
I have sad news for my first letter. I asiley, the well-known editor of the Nation Era at Washington, died on board the Ara Sunday last, at a little past 3 o'clock in He came on board an invalid, ras hoping that relief from toil and chang cene would restore the strength and hich the incessant and strenuous labors o profession had greatly impaired. I had kno sometime before leaving New York, that he all, but was surprised to find, as I saw him ting upon deck just after passing Quaranti how thin and pale and feeble he looked. gathered from his conversation that he did onsider himself to be seriously ill—at let hat his lungs were not affected—but tha ong-continued dyspepsia, and the nervous e itement which his labors had induced, he combined to bring about the weakness und which he suffered. For the first two or thr ays, he was upon deck for the greater part e time. The weather was fresh, though pleasantly cold, and the sea not rough e npicasantly cout, and the sea not rough end o occasion any considerable discomfort. To notion, however, affected him disagreeal le slept badly, had no appetite, and could sh nothing but a little fruit now and then. eldest son was with him, and attended up im with all a son's fond solicitude. Exc nyself. I do not think he had another acqua ice on board. He was cheerful, social, alked with interest of everything connec with public affairs, at home and abroad.
suffered some inconvenience from the fact this room was below, and that he could describe the suffered some inconvenience from the fact that room was below, and that he could describe the suffered some suffered suffered some su each it by descending two pairs of stairs. apon deck, when he became fatigued; but this made him too conspicuous for his taste, and he seemed uneasily fearful of attracting attention

oth, and so continued to the end of the ge. But it brought him no allef, his strong ge. But it brought him no allef, his strong star and on Thursda rom staying too long upon deck, he took col thich kept him to his room next day. Other ise he seemed about as usual, through th emed even better, saying that he had sinusually well, and felt strengthened and d attempted to get up from his berth with assistance; the effort was too much for hand his son, who had left the room at his uest, but stood at the door, saw him fall as l ttempted to stand. He at once went in, rais im, and laid him upon the couch. Seeing th e was greatly distressed in breathing, he tely for Dr. Smith, the surgeon of hip. I met him on deck, and, hearing of hi er's condition, went at once to his roo titler's condition, went as once of the sound him wholly unconscious, breathing wifficulty, but perfectly quiet, and seeming sleep. Drs. Beadle and Dubois were pres and had endeavored to give him a stim ut he was unable to swallow, and it was ate for about half an hour; his breathing ame slower and slower, until finally it ce gether, and that was all! Not a movem a muscle, not a spasm or a tremor of ar ind, betrayed the moment when the spirit too

himself as an invalid.

ts departure. An infant, wearied with play or summer's eve, could not have falle His remains were placed in i and taken to Havre, from whence they will b eturned to New York by the Vanderbilt, wh aves on the 18th inst.

Though Dr. Bailey's illness has been a ma

of public knowled eath, I suspect, will take the community retted far beyond the large circle of his It will certainly be very deeply nnections and personal friends. He was tive of New Jersey, but passed his early li in Philadelphia, where he received his educ-tion. He graduated at the Medical College that city, and soon after removed to Ohio; but the profession had little attraction for him, as never entered upon its active duties. He stelled him rather to the study of social se ce in its various branches, and ew years, it is needless for me to say, he held a very important and influential relation the political affairs of the country. Duri e thirteen years of his residence at no, in the editorial conduct of the Nationary, he has established a reputation for first dherence to principle, combined with a prent regard for practical results, which had sured the confidence of the largest and wise ared the confidence of the largest and wise portion of the Anti-Slavery men of the country le believed Slavery to be a moral wrong,

the beneved Stavery to be a moral wrong, social disease, and a political blunder, and ceeted all his energies to its extirpation. But he never ignored or professed to underrate the practical difficulties with which the question was surrounded; nor did he ever fall into the circle of headlang realized. take of headlong zealots, and try to ma nstake of heading zealoss, and vive than enunciation do the work of argument and pe-uasion. The fact that he established a pop-ar and successful Anti-Slavery newspaper of Vashington—to those who appreciate the in-uences that prevail there—affords conclusive oof of the practical sagacity and the wi He was not a party man nor the tool arty men, in any respect nor to any extended the thought for himself, and acted upon his ow ition to underrate the importance of coll party aims steadily subordinate to the tamph of principle and the promotion of the sublic good. He has acted generally with the ver induce him to support movements which is own judgment did not approve. He suained the Crittenden amendment to the L nally, slave States into the Union; a cated the admission of Oregon, though rity of the Republicans in Congress

vs to the advice of those for whose opini had respect, he permitted none to overbe judgment or control his action. The cou has great need of such men, and, or at of their comparative rarity in public

or. Bailey will be missed the more.

There is a very large literary circle, also, i which the grief for his death will be profoun and sincere. The literary department of the vational Era has always been one of its proment features, and has contributed very largely the state of the programment. Dr. Bailey himself always m tained an active supervision over it, and gay t the character for vigor, freshness, and goo aste, by which it has always been distinguished Uncle Tom's Cabin first appeared in its co Mrs. Southworth was first introduce public through its agency, and John Whittier and other well-known authors ha t any special pretensions to literary emineumself, Dr. Bailey was a clear, strong, and n legant writer—a man of fine education a ighly-cultivated taste, and gifted with a qu mitted to his inspection.

In person he was rather under the media eight, and slightly built—with the air of a s nt rather than a man of physical action, the manners of one who shunned rather purted the notice of the world at large. tion was easy, and always agr ning upon events rather than sagacious and charitable constr Not the least afflicting circumstance of ecease is the fact that he leaves a wife and hildren to mourn his departure. His eld on was the only one of his family who was the other hand. on was the only one of his falming who with him; but everything possible was done him; his life, in all probability, could not his been prolonged had he remained at home, and is death was as peaceful and as happy could possibly have been, had it occurr of those whom he loved. There mething desolate and cheerloss in the tho a friend's dying at sea—but this is more aps in imagination than in the reality.

nguish of surrounding friends certainly no comfort to the parting soul-and nrmuring of the waves, as they break pully against the couch of the dying, is a abeful requiem than the roar of traffic as thum of business which disturb the last ments of one who dies in the heart of a great m

The New York Evening Post contains lowing brief sketch of his career:

From the New York Evening Post.

DEATH OF DR. BAILEY, EDITOR OF THE N
TIONAL ERA. Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the Nation Era, died at sea, on board the steamer Ara bound for Havre, on the 5th of the present month. Dr. Bailey had for some years becauffering from chronic dyspepsia, which had enfeebled his system that on the 28th of Maximum and the 18th of the present and the 18th of th e left the United States, in company with ldest son, to regain his health by Europe.

The main incidents in Dr. Bailey's life a

nus summed up: He was born at Mount Holly, N. J., in 180 studied medicine in Philadelphia, and took h degree in 1828. After serving as ship's phys ian on a trip to China, he commenced his eer in journalism in Baltimore as the editor he *Methodist Protestant*. Subsequently, 831, he removed to Cincinnati, where he w ted physician to the Cholera Ho ing the prevalence of that epidemic. 1836, he joined the late James G. Birney the publication of the *Philanthropist*, a Liber party paper, at Cincinnati. His paper met the party paper, at Cincinnati. e of all Anti-Slavery jo imes, his press and printing office be everal times destroyed by mobs. Mr. Bir withdrew from the paper in 1837, and was ported by the *Philanthopist* for the President 1840. Dr. Bailey continued the publics f his paper till 1847, when it was merged nal Era, an Anti-Slavery paper pu shed at Washington by the Ameroragin Anti-Slavery Society, of ailey was chosen editor, with John G. Wh tier as corresponding editor. In 1848, he pu chased the paper from the Society, and contin

ned its publication on his own account.

As an editor, though by no means viole e was quite too plain-spoken to suit the m stroy his press. His office was besieged f wo or three days, but he was not driven from his post. In 1856, Dr. Bailey supported Fremont, and has since supported the Republican arty. His paper has maintained a high lite re first attained reputation through the

agement of Dr. Bailey. r. Bailey's death creates a void in A n journalism and in the political world, which deration of temperament, and noted for the omprehensiveness, sagacity, and fairness, wit which he discussed questions of political inter st. On the subject of the relations of Slaver with the General Government, his thorough and lucid articles were of peculiar value, a merit republication in a permanent for Added to his logical vigor and the persuasi qualities of his style, Dr. Bailey possessed nanifest sincerity of purpose, and a tenac stegrity, which made him an invaluable ector of the compromising tendencies of the arty of which he was a leader, and white owed its vast and rapid increase from small ginnings in no small degree to his judici

nd untiring labors.

The Doctor, although the prominence of h ournal as an organ of Republicanism had o te somewhat diminished, still continued to ad the nucleus of the party—the stern, un promising Anti-Slavery men who had foug battle of Freedom from its days of adver y to its present ascendency in almost all three States. They trusted the Doctor implicitly or they never knew him to lose sight of the reat principles for which they had so heroic tended, and it was he who turned th ive and energetic element into the servi

of the Republican organization.
Dr. Bailey was a man of much refinem and culture, and drew around him persons of kindred tendencies. The hospitality of him of and his accomplished wife formed one of he most agreeable attractions of Washing ociety, and his Saturday evening reunic ere more attended by men of distinction terary and political circles than even the a

Dr. Bailey leaves a wife and six childre ABOVE SUSPICION.—The President's organ are thought that the President could be s ected of wanting a thirty million appropriation for the purpose of using it to influence election

The Constitution says: "We can hardly conceive anything tupidly ignorant and absurd, if not wilfull and deliberately false, than the reasoning b which it is sought to sustain this objection There is certainly no necessity that any advecate of Mr. Buchanan's Cuban policy, in a essing the American people, who know an preciate the high moral worth and unsullic eputation of him whom, after a long life of uithful and patriotic public service, they ele ated to the highest office in their gift, should ondescend to prove that, were the entire wealt of the Republic placed at his absolute disposa e would not misapply, or use for any selfish or nworthy purpose, one dollar or one cent of the oney. We should disgrace ourselves, and sult our readers, were we to consider for oment the objections of his opponents as r ring to him personally; but, with regard um as was proposed in Senator Slidell's bil and place it at the disposal of the Executiv useds which surround it in the Treasury of the nited States, we repeat that, if it be not inter-onally false and designed to mislead, it is str ignorant and absurd."

aishment at such hints of official corru on as it alludes to is quite natural. But if iductors will consult the files of its pred sor, from whose ashes, Phœnix-like, it ha ing, it will find more than one ugly recorwhich the public have acquired the hal suspecting the integrity of Democratic off The Constitution may as well make u

s mind that the thirty million bill will new

The independent and disinterested organ

the American people indulge a vi would be used in great part a por ruption of politicians, and to ry the Pres tial election in favor of the paty in power SECRET HISTORY OF THE MRYLAND SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVINTION.

The whole country, North and South, w rprised at the result of the late onvention in Baltimore a reerse of what was expected Those who have given attention ffairs are aware that the Co called together by meetings in the es, in which the worst spirit of and Slavery propagandism preprimary meetings had adopted re g the expulsion of the free negr tate, or their sale into Slavery. It was ted that one or the other of the easures was absolutely necessary ty of slave property and the safey of Mar nd. A general Convention was called,

eet in Baltimore, and delegate

by the slaveholders, or appointed by some ody, or self-constituted, in each of the coun-They assembled at the time and place pointed, and the result of their poceedings recorded two weeks ago. It wi ted that, so far from recommendig the exulsion or sale of the free colored peple, they eclared, unanimously, that the labor of that lass in the field and the domest service vere indispensable to the people of Laryland! hey with equal unanimity resolved hat nearfifty per cent. of the labor perfor tate by the black race fell to t hose who are free; thus admitting ervices are at least equal to those These unanimous resolutions of a lavehold ers' or anti-free-negro Convention, which have peen aptly compared to the prophety of Baaam, was not the result of mere when, or eccentricity. On the contrary, they proceeded om the better information which

gates acquired on arriving in Baltimore

We learn, on good authority, that he Con

or prohibits Slavery in the Territories, beyond ention was mainly in the interest of the Sham he power of the people legally to control it as mocracy, and that tenderness for the welfare other property:' f that "Southern institution," as well as for slavery itself, restrained the majority, when ppealed to by the cooler heads, to desat from a purpose which called them together. The for the Presidential nomination. Before this question can be finally determined, it will be mbers from the large slaveholding counties, ith the fatuity and arrogance which is charac ristic of the class, would have adopted the ost ultra measures. They would have recmended the expulsion or sale of the fee ne-860 to adhere to the principles embodied es, without the least regard for justice or the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified nanity: but such men as James A. Plarce. intelligent and cool-headed man, appealed them in this wise: "There are eighty thound free negroes in Maryland. They are emoyed in the country by the small farmers, ho are unable to buy slaves, and in the city f Bultimore and other towns, as domestic serants. You propose to drive them from the tate; but how do you propose to supply their party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in line of them the Convention shall interaces? Would you precipitate the inroducon of eighty thousand Germans and Itish, to added to the Free-Soil interest, which is and in lieu of them the Convention shall inter-polate into the creed of the party such new issues ven now threatening every year to minifest

self?" This appeal fell with great force apon the minds of the rabid but unsophistited country gentry; and the fact that it never ce occurred to them until they arrived in timore, shows the deplorable ignorance of he outer world which prevails amid the Chise seclusion of Slavery. They staggered nder the weight of this new idea; and they ere completely floored when the same coleaded gentlemen proceeded to inoculate them with another; for continued they, "you must also reflect, that an effort to drive the free negroes from the State will not only revolt the city, on the day following the publication of this moral sense of Maryland and of the whole letter, stating that Mr. Douglas, in a conversa-North, but, what is agnetly section to you, it with a Southern gentleman, explains that he ass of non-slaveholding employers of these ce negroes. By your selfish regard for Slaery, to the exclusion of all other interests, you ce this class, far more numerous than yours

ad fancied material welfare of the whole body f the people who are not slaveholders." These arguments brought the propagandists their senses; and, Balaam-like, they propheied for the free negroes, instead of against

nto the ranks of the Free-Soilers. They will

emand eman cipation, and you will in vain

sist a demand which is enforced by the real

ign of the times. It shows the decrepitude of lom metropolitan organ, the States. The letter. very in that border slave State, and we may as will be seen, was written on the 22d, and future expect to see the spirit of Freedom sing as Slavery recedes. There were 417,943 paper, and to the Baltimore Sun, a professedly white people in Maryland in 1850, and of this umber only 16.040 were slaveholders. Allow ng that each slaveholder had five in family ere would be eighty thousand people of all es interested in upholding Slavery. This is had radiated from the great luminary of which ss than one fifth of the white population. So it was supposed to be an humble satellite. On hat four-fifths of the free white people of Mary- the 25th, the States acknowledges its indebtedand have no earthly interest in unholding Slaery; and there can be no shadow of doubt. with any intelligent man, that the real estate vned by this class would be greatly augmented the removal of Slavery; and that their com erce and business would increase in equa portion. They are beginning to find out ese important facts; and the recent breakown of the Slavery party, by confessing their

ave population will be in all probability less

thousands than under the census of 1850.

very has nearly ceased to exist in the coun

bordering on Pennsylvania and Delaware;

nd the habits of the people are becoming as

milated to those of a non-slaveholding people.

The day is not far off when the Anti-Slavery

pirit will break forth with far more spirit in

inion is gradually ripening for the revolution.

ere were in 1850 only 90,000 slaves in a

otal population of 583,000, or less than one in

ix. Next year, the slaves will not exceed an

ighth of the total population. Everything con-

ires to break down the system. The demand

e slaveholders to sell, or to emigrate; while

ne facilities for the escape of fugitive slaves

and the frequency of those escapes, admonishes the slaveholders to the adoption of one or the

her of these alternatives. These causes will

bably continue to operate with accelerating

ce, unless, indeed, the European war shall

riously impair the value of slaves by breaking

wn the price of cotton. In the latter case

ne temptation to send slaves to the Southern

rket will be removed, but at the same tim

ey will cease to be worth keeping-a circum-

Nothing but party drill prevents an outbreak

nce equally fatal to the perpetuity of the

slave labor increases in the South, tempting

faryland than it exhibits in Missouri.

assert their views.

sume may be attributed to a want of sympathy with its sentiments. reakness, will embolden the non-slaveholders Now that Judge Douglas begins to loc orthward for sympathy and support, he does We have given above the figures of the cer well to disconnect himself from a journal which s of 1850. At the present moment, the rela is intensely and rabidly Pro-Slavery. But it is ive weakness of Slavery would appear more singular that of three " Democratic " organs in nspicuous if a new census were taken. The Washington, not one of them was made the esult of the enumeration next year will exhibit medium of the publication of this letter. Slavery in a condition of hopeless decrepitude The city of Baltimore, which in 1850 had les ANOTHER CASE .- Another case, which wil han one hundred and seventy thousand, will serve to show that Judge Taney's maxim is behave added quite a hundred thousand to its coming a practical fact in the District of Coopulation; the northern line of counties will

The letter is inserted in the States without

ambia, was reported in the local columns of we increased in like proportion; while the the National Intelligencer on Friday last. The reporter says: Yesterday morning, Thomas C. Kirkley was put to trial on a charge of assault and bat-tery with intent to kill a free negro boy, Charles H. Dent, by him hired and employed, in har words of the indic apon him the most inhuman and brutal treat-ment. The defendant was found guilty of the ment. The defendant was found guity of tassault and battery only. In passing senter on Kirkley, the Judge went into some description of what he called the extreme atrocity the size charged. It appeared from the the crime charged. It appeared from the red apprentice to dence that Dent, an raverser, had had his hands tied traverser, had had his hands tied behind him, and in that condition was severely beaten with a cowhide. He was subsequently tied up by the neck with a rope, (exhibited in court,) and left for several hours, his feet barely touching the floor, in a state of great suffering. His cries at length reached the ears of neighbors, who came to his assistance, and most likely, as the Judge remarked, to save his life, then probably not far from extinct. The Judge further commented on a portion of the evidence adommented on a portion of the evidence ad-uced on the trial, that Kirkley had, by dint of

> before a justice of the peace that it was he, and not Kirkley, who had injured Dent. Kirkley these circumstances, the Judge sentenced Kirk-these circumstances, the Judge sentenced Kirk-ley to six months imprisonment in the county fail, and to pay a fine of \$20. The District ttorney prayed Ki

hreats and terror, compelled a white youth in its service to assume the crime against Dent is his own, and, in fact, the youth did swear

We had supposed that the champions of Slavery, discarding all sinister and selfish views. firmly planted themselves upon the Christian platform, and insisted that Slavery was instidraw water for the Shan Democracy, would tuted and upheld with a view to the reclamation of idolaters from the error of their ways. We are not now prepared to controvert this assumption; but from a practical treatise on implacable foud cople's party, and thus played one against the subject of "Schooling for Negroes," which we find in the Southern Citizen, we confess our most part slaveholders, their weight upon socieinability to perceive clearly the entire adaptaty is neutralized, and Slavery continues to rule bility of the means to the end. In the afore erything. In St. Louis an analogous state said treatise the proposition is laid down, that "All reasonable and humane persons are in favor of instructing little negroes in all the ac-complishments and useful arts that negroes

ought to know—namely, to hoe corn, to pick and gin cotton, to understand practically the treatment of sugar cane and tobacco, to obey It would be comparatively easy to bring their masters and overseers—together with such other branches of a liberal education as bout a similar state of things in Baltimore and Maryland. The people are ready. They will readily suggest themselves to persons who have had to deal with niggers." vant a leader, a man of capacity, courage, and constancy. We were assured by one of the Our Irish apostle thus briefly sums up the most distinguished speakers in the late Slavewhole duty" of little niggers, and he proceeds holders' Convention, that any man of talent to ridicule the idea of communicating to them and character who should raise the standard of any notion of "Mr. Buchanan's God." Whether emancipation would find the people flocking to the editor intends by this form of expression to intimate a doubt of the orthodox soundness

It certainly looks that way. He says: "What theory the President, or Hon. Howell The following letter from Judge Douglas, de "What theory the President, or Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, may have formed with respect to the scholastic requirements of our colored brethren, we do not accurately know. We only know that about the meeting of the last session of Congress, our philanthropic Administration was full of glowing and cheering hope, touching the good which might be done by sending the young Echo piccaninnies to college, and then letting them go forth over Africa, carrying the light of—so and so. ining his position in reference to the Charleson nomination for the Presidency, made its appearance in the National Intelligencer and Baltimore Sun on the 24th. It will be seen that the Illinois Senator declares formal war

"Two especial ends were to be gained—on (the principal one, of course) was to do good, and make the piratical enterprise of the Echo an occasion—under the blessing of Mr. Buchanan's God—to diffuse the aforesaid light of so-and-so; the other was, to get as much money as possible out of Congress."

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, nquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention could understand the above language; but as an advocate and apostle of the great missionary scheme for converting the heathen to necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of Christianity, we have no right to question his piety. We must therefore understand him, in by the people in the Presidential election of 1852; and reaffirmed in the Kansas and Netheir innocent minds heretical or idolatrous nobraska act of 1854; and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomtions of God. But, with all deference to the editor of the

Citizen, we must be permitted to say, that his very simple scheme for the civilization and remption of the negroes seems to our minds nadequate to the purpose. To know the myseries of hoeing corn, hilling tobacco, and ginning cotton, is highly proper for little negroes. and we are aware that the editor has Scripture authority for inculcating "obedience to mas ters." But is this all? Is it not necessary that the negroes should also be taught to obey God, and even to obey God rather than man? How, States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in then can they arrive at that state of Christian development, in which they can choose wisely to obey God, and obey Him rather than their masters, without the ability to read the Bible Trusting that this answer will be deemed suffi-ciently explicit, I am, very respectfully, your friend, S. A. Douglas. submit these questions to our neighbor of the Citizen, and ask him to ponder, and answer them on his responsibility as a Christian philanthropist, anxious for the salvation of poor

heathen Africa. ROTATION IN DIPLOMACY.

will not flinch from the support of the nominees The Washington States demands the of the Charleston Convention, under any circumstances. If this statement from a friendly faires to Switzerland, and John Randolph Clay, source can be relied upon, we are to understand who holds a similar position towards the Gov-Senator Douglas to this effect, viz: That he Senator Douglas to this effect, viz: That he will not himself be the candidate of the party if they engred month their platform the chapter. if they engraft upon their platform the obnoxious doctrines which he condemns in the above letter, but that he will co-operate in the election of men pledged to carry them into effect. He is are needed by active and lagry champions opposed to a slave code and to the African slave of Negro Slavery. It says trade, but he will give them his support, rather

"When is Theodore S. Fay thirty rears, to be recalled? We regard this abortive movement of the Maryland slaveholders as a highly important ign of the times. It shows the decrepting of the public, Mr. Douglas has ignored his while the public of the publi when he was appointed. And John Raddolph Clay—how much longer is he to remain in was furnished to the Intelligencer, a Whig Peru? He, too, has been way from his coun try thirty years. The former of those function aries has recently become the husband of a German lady—the latter some years ago was married to an English one. Each, no doubt, neutral paper, in each of which it appeared on the 24th, while the States of the previous would regard our Government as 'mean and contemptible,' if the principle of 'rotation' were evening was permitted to go to press without an intimation that this new beam of light contempt applied to him. We shall soon call attention is matter again.

The European Courts, with whom the sysness to another journal for a sight of the letter. tem of diplomacy originated, make it a point to train men from their youth up as diplomats, "The following letter from Judge Douglas, defining his position in regard to the Charleston Convention, appears in the columns of the Baltimore Sun of this morning." and they never dismiss a Minister, except for ncompetency, neglect, or malfeasance. Minnitted a blunder, or rendered themselves obnoxious to the foreign Governments near which note or comment, a fact which it is fair to as they reside; but in such cases they are not dropped from the diplomatic service, unless their conduct has been conspicuously repreher

thing, and if it be needful to keep it up at a

ost of hundreds of thousands per annum, there

can be no doubt that the European practice is

wise. The system is founded on the assump-

tion that the interests of the country require that we should have responsible and intelligent agents resident at foreign Courts, who may watch our interests, national and individual and bring them properly to the notice of tho Courts. To do this, we should employ edu cated gentlemen, who have enjoyed opportunities of learning the language and manners of the countries in which they are to reside. They should readily comprehend their history and policy, as well as the daily current of events. our diplomats are not to be men of this stamp, we had better have none at all. The gnorant and incompetent demagogues who too often are appointed to such places, so far from being able to render essential service to their country, only bring it into conempt. They are selected, not with reference their fitness for such situations, but with a view to a judicious distribution of the spoils and the service they render is to degrade their country in the eyes of foreigners, who natura y, but fallaciously, conclude that America se ects her best specimens of intelligence and efinement to represent her at foreign Courts. The objection to the foreign matrimonial alliances of Messrs. Fay and Clay is on a par with the others. Who in this country ever uspected the fidelity of Mr. Bodisco, or of his accessor, Baron Stockel, or the French Miniser, on account of their American wives?

ats, as a measure of policy. A

It requires a higher grade of education and acomplishment than perhaps any other sphere of public duty; and yet, by a singular pervertion, it has been filled, in too many instances by a class of men who would not be tolerated in the domestic Administration, where their conduct would be subjected to the daily scrutiny of the public.

There should be a reform in this department

of the Government, or it should at once be entirely dispensed with, as worse than useless.

SENATOR BROWN ON THE ISSUES. Senator A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, thus sums up the issues to be settled by the Presidential struggle in 1860: "The main issues in the Presidential

of 1860 will probably be the following:
"First, and most important to us, the question of Slavery in the Territories, with its concomitants of popular sovereignty—squatter sov-ereignty—the rights of the Territorial Legislatures—the duties of Congress to the States—and finally, the rights of the States when aggrieve by the affirmative or negative action of th Federal Government.

"Second. The acquisition of Cuba, involving

the question of territorial expansion, and incidentally our relations with Mexico and Centra America, and bringing practically, for the first America, and bringing practically, for the first time, the Monroe doctrine under the supervision of the American people.

"Third. The reopening of the African slave trade, embracing the morality of Slavery and the slave traffic in all these various phases, of the President's faith, we are unable to say,

and awakening the deepest and most searching inquiries into the political, social, and economil influences which the success of the proposi especially upon the Southern States.

"Fourth. The collection and disbursemen public revenue, carrying with it the whole stion of protection and a full and fair investgation into all the charges of extravagance, profligacy, and corruption, which the Opposi-

tion may choose to bring against the party now Upon the first proposition he arraigns Senator Douglas, and insists that his hobby of "popular sovereignty" is worse than the Wilmot Proviso. He says:

"Shall Congress, in default of Territorial leg If the editor of the Southern Citizen were known to the world as a scoffing infidel, we islation, afford adequate protection to property slaves included, in the Territories? That is the question. To this question Mr. Douglas red no, and he had yet to learn that an first-rate Northern statesman in official position answered yes. Without an affirmative answer, the South should never be satisfied. It would not do to talk of non-intervention; Congress had intervened, and it would intervene again, both piety. We must therefore understand him, in the excess of his zeal for the faith, as imputing to the President and Secretary of the Treasury the wicked purpose of attempting to ruin the "piecaninnies," body and soul, by infusing into Who doubted, if a Ma Kansas with a stock of wollen and cotton goods, and there being no law to protect them, they should be stolen, that Congress would interpose and make a law? And if a Western man went with a drove of mules or horses, and they stampeded on the prairies, who questions that Congress would give laws to insure their return to their owner, if the Territory refused such law? And yet, if a Southern planter went with his slaves, and they were spirited away by the

> Upon the second issue, Cuba, he has a good leal to say, but comes to the point in the following brief paragraph:

We wanted more slave territory, and a kind Providence seemed to have created Cuba, and placed it in our very reach, in fulfilment of that ant. The fruit ripened, it tempted a craving and natural appetite, and yet we hesitated t put forth our hands and pluck it."

Upon the subject of reopening the African slave trade, the generally transparent Senator days, is a greater compliment than it seems to be. ing laws too severe, and insulting to the South. The Bertrams. A Novel By Authory Trail moval of Theodore S. Fay, as Chargé d'Af- premature, and would embarrass "our Northern friends." He thought the South had better wait until Cuba is secured, and the Territoria question settled; and, finally, he thought it rould be dangerous to open the flood-gates of African barbarism upon the South. But the gallant Senator repudiated with indignation the supicion that he could have a conscience against man-stealing, a disclaimer which was utterly unnecessary, we should think.

Upon the fourth issue, he makes a feeble at empt to apologize for the extravagance of the

The views of the Senator upon the question reopening the African slave trade, as we have said, are obscurely expressed, and were doubtless stended to please both sides. At any rate, L gives satisfaction to the friends of the traffic, as will be seen by the following article from the Mississippian, the central organ of the "De Scracy" in that State. It says

"Tho who are enlisted in the great popular movement against the unconstitutional and lar movement against the unconstitutional an offensive laws relating to the African slave trade and destroying the monopoly which they are creating, to the serious detriment of the great Southern people, will find much to approve in the views of Senator Brown as ex

ressed in his Monticello speech.
"They will find that he is in favor of a 'tota repeal of all existing laws on the subject, and the substitution of others more in unison with Southern sentiment, and less offensive to the Constitution: or else such material modifica on as would pluck from them their sting to Southern honor, and make them conform more exactly to the Constitution as it is.

peal of the fourth section of the statute of 1820. naking the trade 'piracy,' and punishing it as 1818, imposing a fine of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment until it is paid, which is levied against the offender for every negro pur-

"These laws are strongly condemned by Senator Brown, and are shown to be justly odious to Southern sentiment, and founded in a false shilanthropy.

"Besides the repeal of these statutes, we un

derstand Senator B. to favor the abrogation of all treaties by which our Government has bound tself, jointly with England, to keep an ocean olice on the coast of Africa, for the nd arrest of persons engaged in the trade. "When the policy here foreshadowed is carried out, the trade will be practically, and to all intents and purposes, reopened. These laws and treaties, which are so contrary to the Con-South, constitute the only barrier to the free dom of that most important trade.
"Thus far, Senator Brown and the friends free trade in negroes, as in every other speci of property, practically agree. His policy will lead to the very results for which they are con-

FOREIGN PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN CHI AGO.—The Chicago Democrat gives the names of eighteen foreign Protestant churches in that We confess that we are highly gratified to know that the Protestant element enters a

argely into the foreign population of this coun

try, as this fact would indicate. The Democro

"The opinion that the great majority of the foreign-born population of this country is com-posed either of believers in the Catholic Church, or of individuals devoid of all religious faith whatever, is entertained by many whose gener igence on other matters renders this er Russia is famed for her diplomacy; and yet it ror all the more lamentable. "It is not true, by any means, that the ged than opposed such matrimonial alliance eign-born citizens of Chicago are entirely Cath olic or Infidels, and this fact we shall proceed

"In Chicago, there are seventy-three churches,
"In Chicago, there are seventy-three churches,
"In Chicago, there are seventy-three churches,
"In Chicago, there are seventy-three churches, liplomatist who takes to wife a lady of the country in which he resides, pays the highest

parties have the elements of the new order of act, but we reserve it until next week.

Intelligencer, occurring under the Fugitive Slave act, but we reserve it until next week.

a degree of personal influence which would otherwise be unattainable.

The foreign diplomatic service is peculiar.

The foreign diplomatic service is peculiar.

The foreign diplomatic service is peculiar.

The foreign diplomatic service is peculiar. are Catholic, two are Jewish, and the ing nineteen are owned and occupied gregations of foreign birth, professing trines of evangelical and orthodox Ch with one exception, namely, the Ger Church of the New Jerusalem, which is voted to religion as understood and pract by the followers of Emanuel Swedenborg.

"The churches occupied by these occieties are all neat and commodion ings, some of them of large size, and all cr

DR. BAILEY'S PORTRAIT.

We have just received from the publishe Mr. C. H. Brainard, of Boston, a copy of lithograph portrait of Dr. Bailey.

We may add that this lithograph is take from the last photograph for which Dr. Baile sat, and is a most truthful likeness, and ex cuted in D'Avignon's best style. It also bea a fac simile of Dr. B.'s autograph.

THE REVIEW

The Greek Testament; With a Critically-Revised a Digest of Various Readings, Marginal Reference Verbal and Idiomatic Usage, Prolego Verbal and Idiomatic Usage, Prolegomena, and a cieal and Exegetical Commentary. For the use of Tological Students and Ministers. By Henry Alford D., Minister of Quebec Chapel, London, and late Fell of Trinity College, Cambridge. In Four Volumes V, containing the Four Gospels. New York: Harpe Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Sonne. Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square. 1859. For by Taylor & Manny, Washington, D. C.

An exchange says that every minister should have a copy of this work, even if somebody ha to get married on purpose to furnish him the requisite five dollar bill; and certainly, cor ering the extensive research whose fruits here displayed, the immense erudition, the ful collation, the extremely interesting and va nable preliminary essays, the excellent mechan ical "getting up" of the work-"infinite rich in a little" and perfect room, together with the happiness which may be expected to accru from that peculiar source of revenue hesitatingly "say ditto to Mr. Burke."

The Wars of the Roses; or, Stories of the Street York and Lancaster. By J. G. Edgar, author tory for Boys," "The Boyhood of Grest Mei New York: Harper & Brothers. 1859. For sale! Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. A pleasantly-told tale of a most turbulent a

loody time-giving, besides a good gene ecount of the death-struggle of dynasties variety of anecdotal information concer royal and noble actors in those san scenes. It will be interesting, not only to out to many who have not the leisure or the clination for more extended and philosophic

The "illustrations" seem to us, to say t least, rather remarkable.

Seachiff; or, The Mystery of the Westervelts. By

The mystery, which is the backbone of the story, begins at the beginning, or very near and remains mysterious till the proper denor ment with more than usual success. There a Mephistophilean devil, very polite, high gress cannot interpose, 'we have erected a Territorial Legislature for that purpose! Out polished, well-informed, attractive, and in upon such barefaced imposture! If the South consents thus to be hoodwinked, she deserves fools whose brains cannot stand a thimble ating, set off by one of those peculiar America fools whose brains cannot stand a thimbleof wine, yet who are possessed with the nol ambition of being classed among the lim proof fast young men. The dramatis p are numerous, but there is no lack of uni a strongly-marked individuality, relapsing sionally into caricature, after the mann Dickens: as, for instance, in "Ma Treat propensity to quote Scripture, naming char and verse. With its wit and its wisdom, the book is well worth reading, which, in these

York : Harper & Brothers: For sale as above " O matre pulchra filia pulchrior," we w bout to say; but as the "matre pulchra" an the "filia pulchrior" are both wanting, ti line turns out to be singularly inapplicable, and we can only quote Horace in a hypothetica and suggestive way; but this book doe no need to be bolstered up by any hereditary fame. It is abundantly able to walk alone with n anequal steps. The story would be improved by a little condensation. There are see which have but slight interest in themselves and do not forward the action. But it is writ ten with a will, a plan, a purpose. The char acters are drawn with a firm, clear hand, and are from the life. They are men and wom with the faults, and foibles, and virtues, of the race. Unreasonableness is unreasonable, n the hero, and worldliness is unlovely, es the heroine. Avarice is repulsive, even the uncle whose heart warms and opens to the

arly adapted to our own day and generation and ions of Geoffey Hamlyn, By Henry King

onest, out-spoken nephew. The interest

justained throughout, the denouement mo

natural than romantic, and the moral parties

This is a good companion volume to the proeding. Like it, the author comes before the public with the prestige of a name, though name more widely known and more highl honored. The one book paints the conseque ces of a cowardly, overcareful prudence; th other, of a foolish, unthinking, headlong rash ness. Both, it will be seen, have a well-defined moral, unpalatable as that word may be to many of our gay young readers. But let them not be alarmed. The moral is very unobtrusive scarcely out-crops at all. Its existence is known inferentially. Once begin the story, and you will indubitably finish, despite the moral.

This is one of the many books which Au ralia has already given us. We are led into that far-off land, whose reality is wilder than romance - that wonderful island-continent whose virgin strength has already crowned her n the dew of youth, queen of the Souther sea-that strange shore, where the condition of life seem to be reversed-where Christmas the hottest day of the year, and men speak the balmy north wind. The scenes and scene there are portrayed with great vividness-t danger and daring of the wild bush life, the pic uresque and rugged beauty of rock and mounain, the new and gorgeous luxuriance of tre and flower, and the human hearts there throbbing, glowing, fainting with hope, and love, and lespair, just as they have done in Old World and New for six thousand years. John Halifax, Gentleman. By the author of "Oliv

"The Ogilvies," "Agatha's Husband," "I "The Head of the Family," "Nothing New," and other Tales," &c. With Hustrations, by Hoppin. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishe Franklin Square. 1859. For sale by Taylor & Mass It is lamentable, it is really quite melanchol absolutely suicidal to our reputation for critic acumen, to be forced to praise such a string books. Will not some one be kind enough write a good stupid novel, upon which we mi fall to with a clear conscience and savage fero city, cut, slash, and grind to powder, and thereby take a new lease of life? At any rate, we can not make such a scape-goat of John Halifax, Gentleman, whose face is too well known to need our recommendation or fear our censure whose praise is commensurate with his knowledge edge, and whose deserts are commens

The Eclectic Magazine for J ine picture—whether a fine like annot say—of Victor Emanuel, t ace, and of itself well worth the Magazine. An interesting, sket-the far-famed Court of Weima connected with the greatest name erives additional interest from mise of one its most noted cel holdt, the last link, as it were, t present with the past. An eloq erally just paper on the somes theme of womanhood and its mis cles on the aspects of Italy, and the of Kossuth, combined, with sev make this number of a valuable wise inferior to its predecessors. Harper's Monthly Magaz

No. 652.

The Eclectic Magazine

Harper's Monthly leads off w count of a journey in Car by another, sufficiently amusing stures in that mythic land k Brown's Tract"-a third, absolu is relentless delineation of fler New England, probably Cont Wesley, one in prose and one i Death of Walter Butler," a balla fa Garter"-" A Man of Hon night Adventure on Mount Cer Garden "—" The Virginians "— amount of wit and wisdom in the The Knickerbocker Maga The Knickerbocker lays the so

instrated articles in New York ontinues the Romance of a Porovokes the unlearned with its Variosa," to find out the men you must read it yourself, and is ciful, witty, gentle, and genial. Littell's Living Age Littell's Living Age is adorned of Jean Paul Ritcher, and a sk reproduces "Weimar and its Ce spiritual Subpoena;" "The Mo which we strongly recommend

ers; "Aunt Mary;" "M. de To

rious short articles and pieces The Atlantic Monthly for Jul racy historical retrospect of t and Democratic parties in the under the title of "Thomas Pain earance in the United States shows that the exasperation and litical warfare was even great than at the present. The Atla usual variety of brilliant articl We are indebted to Taylor

Blackwood's Magazine for June ticle, upon "Fleets and Navies formation peculiarly valuable moment. The second, on " and Marlborough," is a caustic the great historians. The artic view of a Review," is a curiou

FUGITIVE SLAVES, FRE AND NATURALIZED C

The Sham Democracy, too la ered that they cannot defend the ralized citizens without mak the world their gross inconsis to Slavery. Accordingly, they cant the position they assum reference to the Koszta case, an eign-born friends over to the te Suropean despots, just as they faritive slaves to the discipline em masters. It will be seen places the rights of naturalized

WHETHER NATIVE OR NAT Whatever reputation Mr. B earned as a statesman has, assi inously damaged by his recent lication relative to the rights

to suppose that it is ignorance ful design—that has n-that has manifested ubject, as expressed through In Prussia every male child sia, every male child i The King has a claim upon hi number of years of military dut as valid as the claim of a Virg child for life is valid by the Con

If a male quits his realm, without having discharged su ever liable for its performance ally or by a substitute, upon No obligations which he can

self to another country, and which such country can exter impair this claim, because it is For instance, if a male slav.

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one of Mr. Botts's, for instancefrom his owner, proceed to P.

come a subject of the Crown, as
return to Virginia, is it likely the
restored to Prussia upon the de
a Prussian subject?

The notion is too absurd to be
a rational being. Old Virginia.

rational being. Old Virginia ler her existence before she w

The cases are identical. So l remained under the jurisdicti for his wrong and so large at the or his wrong; and so long as the owes military service, remains states, or without the confines the Germanic Confederation. the Germanic Confederation, search from the exactions of the whose realm he was born. *
The notorious Keeste letter Yague theories and extravagant not claim that Austria was not coide when the coide was not coide when the coide when the coide was not coide was not coide when the coide was not coide was not coide when the coide was not coide when the coide was not coide was cide what duties her former sul and what penalties she was auth on-performance of such Every country has its own systial laws; and we are not in ou attempting to procure a modification. The sovereign States respectively, will not permit su with their different systems.

Prussia has as undoubted a rabolish States. we are not in ou

abolish Slavery, as we have to as her requirement that males be irretained invariably be held re-ever long the lapse of time, for it of military duty, if they are to be tary duty, if they are to h What reply should we make to rere she to ask us to have the adiana so modified as to admit saide in that State? * * * * But unfortunatel ecent years, of bidding high for fuence, and demagoguism is a fan agitating question with wh so often the Government is m pander to its selfish views.

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onsequent cost. * * *
In the inaugural of Gen. Pierr rather in a grandiloquent strain retity much in the same sense ter remarked in the celebratetter, that as compared with the active was but as a patch on the celebrate was but as a patch of the celebrate was a celeb that an American citizen as of far from his home that h

collowed by the American thag ion. This, with the letter of M dulsemann in relation to the c aused naturalized citizens, and addednated their intentions to obeliaved their intentions to

No. 652.

sed mainly or entirely of persons n or English birth and education, and over by pastors and officers of the tionality. Of the remaining thirty, ten toolic, two are Jewish, and the remainteen are owned and occupied by consorted the transport of the toolic, the control of the toolic, the transport of the New Jerusalem, which is developing as understood and president of the New Jerusalem. preligion as understood and practice or religion as understood and practice ollowers of Emanuel Swedenborg. ochurches occupied by these various are all neat and commodious build ne of them of large size, and all credits

DR. BAILEY'S PORTRAIT. ave just received from the published H. Brainard, of Boston, a copy of a

e city."

ph portrait of Dr. Bailey. nay add that this lithograph is take last photograph for which Dr. Bailey is a most truthful likeness, and ex-D'Avignon's best style. It also bear mile of Dr. B.'s autograph.

THE REVIEW

k Testament; With a Critically-Revised Tex

schange says that every minister should copy of this work, even if somebody has parried on purpose to furnish him the e five-dollar bill; and certainly, consid ne extensive research whose fruits ar played, the immense erudition, the care ation, the extremely interesting and valreliminary essays, the excellent mechan etting up" of the work-"infinite riche le" and perfect room, together with the ess which may be expected to accr at peculiar source of revenue-we u

ngly "say ditto to Mr. Burke." rs of the Roses; or, Stories of the Struggle York: Harper & Brothers. 1859. & Maury, Washington, D. C. easantly-told tale of a most turbulent an

time—giving, besides a good generate of the death-struggle of dynasties, acy historical retrospect of the old Federal and Democratic parties in the United States, of anecdotal information concerning under the title of "Thomas Paine's Socond Ap and noble actors in those sanguir pearance in the United States." The writer It will be interesting, not only to bo many who have not the leisure or the i shows that the exasperation and ferocity of political warfare was even greater at that day on for more extended and philosophic than at the present. The Atlantic contains its "illustrations" seem to us, to say usual variety of brilliant articles, interspersed

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FUGITIVE SLAVES, FREE NEGROES,

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AND NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

from the Washington States of June 21.

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The notorious Koszta letter, with all it

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loppin. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publisheranklin Square. 1959. For sale by Taylor & Mani

It is lamentable, it is really quite melancholy

requirement that males born within her 3 shall invariably be held responsible, how-long the lapse of time, for the performance ilitary duty, if they are to be found within unsalication. hat reply should we make to Great Britain, ere she to ask us to have the Constitution New for six thousand years. a so modified as to admit free negroes in that State? * * * e in that State? Halifax, Gentleman. By the author

rtunately a custom has prevailed, or it years, of bidding high for the an agitating question with which to secure it often the Government is made, innocently pander to its selfish views. Look, for its ace, at the Kossuth demonstration, and

solutely suicidal to our reputation for critical In the inaugural of Gen. Pierce, it was stated amen, to be forced to praise such a string o oks. Will not some one be kind enough to ther in a grandiloquent strain, we thought-etty much in the same sense that Mr. Web-er remarked in the celebrated Hulsemann ite a good stupid novel, upon which we may l to with a clear conscience and savage feroer, that as compared with the United States y, cut, slash, and grind to powder, and thereby se a new lease of life? At any rate, we can t make such a scape-goat of John Halifax, was but as a patch on the earth's su far from his home that he would not be wed by the American flag for his protec This, with the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr entleman, whose face is too well known to ed our recommendation or fear our censure, nose praise is commensurate with his knowlin relation to the case of Koszts ge, and whose deserts are commensurate with aturalized citizens, and foreigners whared their intentions to become such

The present production of the predecessors.

The present production of the predecessors are controlled to present the present of the present the prese

by a timid policy, it will place the Republicans of Iowa on a platform less firm and less noble than that they have hitherto occupied; and, though we do not deem this danger very immi-nent, it is worth the while of Republicans to be Blackwood's Magazine for June. The first arrewarned and prepared to avert it."

We cannot believe that the noble Repubcans of Iowa will abate in their hostility to nd Marlborough," is a caustic criticism upon by such a course, and everything to lose.

ADOPTED CITIZENS .- The Southern Citizen, edited by John Mitchel, the Irishman, says that the "doctrine of imperfect and dual citizenship. lately propounded by Mr. Cass, is likely to make another desperate inroad upon the harmonies of the party," and remarks, further, with justice. that "we all know that the main strength or only strength of the party, at the North, conalized citizens without making palpable to sisted in the Irish-born citizens." The Citizen world their gross inconsistency in regard then quotes from the Irish American, an influ-Slavery. Accordingly, they now openly re- ential organ of that class of our fellow citizens, ant the position they assumed in 1853, in as follows:

"We will be CITIZENS, to all intents and Merence to the Koszta case, and turn their for-"We will be CITIZENS, to all intents and ign-born friends over to the tender mercies of European despots, just as they turn over the figure slaves to the discipline of their Southman masters. It will be seen that the States the rights of naturalized citizens upon the states of the fangled doctrine of imperfect citizenship, whose existence has never been even honestly acknowledged, but which has lurked concealed in a footing of equality with those of fugitive the darkest pigeon-holes of the official bureaus THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS AND SUBJECTS, WHETHER NATIVE OR NATURALIZED. at Washington, ready to spring out upon trust-ing men, and strangle them with the very ties that bound them to the land of their adoption, Whatever reputation Mr. Botts may have camed as a statesman has, assuredly, been ru-inously damaged by his recent New York pub-lication relative to the rights of naturalized re have no feeling save that of loathing and entempt; and our advice to our countrymen,

and to every naturalized citizen, on the matter, is simply to reject and denounce it in its enirety, to hold no terms with any man who sub cribes to it, and to give neither countenance nor support to any party or political organiza-tion which will not make its utter repudiation a al design—that has manifested itself upon this abject, as expressed through the newspaper orime plank in its platform of principles." The Citizen adds: the King has a claim upon him for a certain aumber of years of military duty, which is just

"In the mean time, another great Democrati authority is cited upon this point. Mr. Caleb Cushing, while in office, wrote to one Sidi, and his letter is now reproduced, declaring that any adopted citizen shall have a right to protection ovided he emigrated 'with no present lis bilities to his native country, military or other existing against him at the time of his emigra

"Military or other! Now, allegiance is an xisting liability. It is by virtue of the bond self to another country, and no protection which such country can extend to him, can impair this claim, because it is of anterior exf allegiance, and not otherwise, that European overeigns claim military service. Therefore, llegiance can never be thrown off; expatriation a fraud; and the oath to renounce allegiance one of Mr. Botts's, for instance—were to escape from his owner, proceed to Prussia, there become a subject of the Crown, and subsequently return to Virginia, is it likely that he would be restored to Prussia upon the demand that he is

MR. MONROE.—The Southern Citizen says : "Mr. Monroe was an Abolitionist; that is, he contemplated the eventual extinction of Sla-very on this continent, and looked to Liberia an outlet through which, in due time, all the as an outlet through which, in due time, an ine African labor which we have with so much care, and pains, and expense, gathered around us here, might be judiciously carried away again, and poured out like water on the African sands. So, the first opportunity Mr. Monroe had, he made an astonishing effort indeed, in

emained under the jurisdiction of Prussian aw, or out of the confines of the United States, long would his master be without a remedy his wrong; and so long as the Prussian, who The special election last week in Rhode military service, remains in the United es, or without the confines of Prussia and Island, for a Representative to Congress, resulted in the choice of Christopher Robin American Republican. His opponent, Thoma Davis, was the candidate of the Straight Republicans. The Democracy had no candidate the theories and extravagant absurdities, did claim that Austria was not competent to den the field.

The Delaware Peninsular News and Adver

"The New York Tribune, National Era, and Peninsular News and Advertiser, by some pro-cess of law known only on the eastern shore of Maryland, were made to appear before the Grand Jury of Dorchester county, at its last session, to answer to the not sufficiently-to-be-abhored crime of opposition to the 'peculiar in-stitution.' Like the Baltimore Convention, the Grand Jury had evidently concluded to do something; but, after examining numerous omething; but, after examining numerous vitnesses, and ascertaining the fact that many witnesses, and ascertaining the fact that many intelligent, respectable citizens of the Eastern Shore subscribed, paid for, and read Republican papers, they wisely concluded not to do it. The Free-Soilers laughed and prepared a rich account of the whole transaction for publication, but suppressed it in order to shield their imprudent neighbors from further contempt and ridicule."

wet there is no doubt that Russia will array herself with France.

A report has for some time been current, that

Folitical intelligence.

Iowa.—The Le Claire Republican is apprehensive that the approaching Republican State Convention will soften down the Republican platform. It says that it will put good men in nomination:

satisfied that there is gold in our Territory in quantities which will repay honest toil, perhaps not better, but at least as well as other channels of industry, when fairly developed. This fact, in connection with the others of our fertile soil and mild climate, will put our population beyond question by the meeting of the unanies of the Guard, two flags, and seven thousands. next Congress, when the enemies of Kansas will no longer have an excuse for keeping her out of the Union, and dure not oppose her admission while collecting electioneering capital for the approaching Presidential contest.

There are numerous aspirants for place under the new State organization. You have some of their names in your issue of June 2d. But one prominent name you omitted—the name of A. Larzalore, late Speaker of the House in the Slavery extension. They have nothing to gain by such a course, and everything to lose.

Territorial Legislature, has been mentioned by some as the very man for Governor of the new State. His experience and his tried fidelity have made him popular. Be sure that, in any event, the young State will be "all right."
Yours, &c., F. GRUBE.

ed up.
MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

The Austrians have retreated beyond the river Adda. Their headquarters were near

Cremona at last accounts.

The Austrians were driven from Marignano by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who took

twelve hundred prisoners.

Five hundred Zouaves were killed or wound-

ed at Marignano. The Austrians lost 1,500

men, and had 1,200 made prisoners. The bat-

tle lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another gen

een accepted yet.

eral engagement.

The official Austrian correspondence of the

The Swiss Government has ordered the im

Three Austrian armed transports, with vessels in tow, had been stopped in the Swiss waters

The Emperor of Austria has issued a procla

ous cause for which the sword was ever drawn the confides to them the task of defending their

rontiers against the enemy, who has made him-

self the aider of revolt against legitimate domin

ion established by God.

The Duchess of Parma had quitted the Duchy.

leaving the Government to the municipality and releasing the troops from their oath of al

legiance to the municipality. She had dispatch

A Hungarian Legion was organized at Tarni. Pavia was evacuated, as already stated. Napoleon and the King of Sardinia entered

The latest accounts say the allies were ad-

ancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed

England.—The want of confidence motion

n the House of Commons was carried by a rote of 323 to 310. Nothing was known as to he expected change in the Ministry when the Persia sailed.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Com-

pany has adopted the report already published, accepting the Government agreement, and for

France.—The Paris Bourse was depressed, and the funds were lower. The 3 per cents.

The Bank of France has gained specie to the

mount of £2,000,000 sterling during the month.

India.—The mails from Calcutta of May 5,

At Shanghai, exchanges were quoted at 6s. 8d. Liverpool, June 11.—Cotton is lower; sales

the week 38,000 bales, including 1,000 bale

of the week 38,000 bates, including 1,000 bates to speculators, and 5,500 bates for export.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence, & Coquote: Flour is dull, and quotations nominal.

Provisions.—Beef is heavy, and quotations are nominal. Pork also closed dull, at a de-

cline of 2s. 6d. Bacon closed dull. Lard dull

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Resignation of the British Ministry.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN ITALY.

New York, June 26 .- The steamer Brei

from Bremen, with dates to the 11th, and Liver-pool and London dates to the 14th, received

and Hong Kong of April 23, had reache England. The advices were unimportant.

At Calcutta, exchanges were unaltered.

Milan on the 8th, and still remained there They were enthusiastically received.

questing him to accept the Government.

signs of aiding Austria.

niles from Cape Sidero.

closed at 61f. 75c.

at 60s. Tallow firm.

mation to his subjects in Tyrol and Zovalberg calling them to arms to defend the most right

ediate fortification of their Austrian frontiers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA. Another Austrian Reverse.

10th states that the Austrian army was con-tinuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that New York, June 21, 9 P. M .- The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, 11th instant, three days later than the advices per Kangaroo.

A special dispatch to the London Times says

to Saturday, 11th instant, three days later than the advices per Kangaroo.

The steamer Arago arrived out on the 9th instant, and the steamer Weger on the 10th.

The Persia passed the Canada for Liverpool on the 12th instant.

The United States frigate Cumberland was at Madeira on the 1st of June.

Later accounts from Italy, say the Austrians have met with another reverse, having been driven from Marignano, (a town of some 4,000 inhabitants, eleven miles southwest of Milan.) inhabitants, eleven miles southwest of Milan,) with the loss of 1,200 prisoners.

The bound of the prisoners taken from the with the loss of 1,200 prisoners.

Austrians are Italians, who took the earliest

The Austrians were also retreating across the ver Adda. The British Ministry have been defeated in Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. the House of Commons, by a majority of 13.

It was expected they would resign on the 11th

A British sloop of war had been capsized in tornado on the African coast, and one hundred and seven lives were lost. The Captain

and twenty-six of the crew were saved. THE BATTLE OF BUFFALORA. The following account is from the correspondent of the London Times, who was an eye-

witness of the battle forces on the right bank of the Po, the Austrians took the largest part of their forces in that direction. When they were known to have taken the bait, the allied armies, all of a sudden, moved from their extreme right, at Cas-teggio and Voghera, to their extreme left, at Vercelli, passed the Sesia there, and advanced Novara, and thence to the Ticino. The ed a deputation to the King of Sardinia, re novement was so rapid, that, before the Ausrians were aware of it, the allies had outflanked hem. They had only just time to draw out of the net which was spread for them, by reti-ring precipitately from Mortara; and now they try to bring up their troops in all haste from he Po, to meet the allies on the Ticino.

It seems they were too late for Turbigo, and had to be satisfied to throw out a body of a few housand men from Milan, against the advance of the allies. They were almost destroyed.

The French Grenadiers and Zouaves of the Guard, which were most advanced in that direction, attacked the position of Buffalora, which was strongly occupied by Austrians, some say with as much as 40,000 men. In spite of this numerical superiority, the four regiments, amounting to not more than 6,000 or 7,000 men, stormed the position after hard fighting and severe loss, just as the Sardinians came up. General Melinto, their commander, is said

o have done wonders, and General Claire, formerly Colonel of the Zouaves in the Crimea, was killed. The fighting continued till late at THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA. The following particulars of the battle of Ma-centa are extracted from a letter in the *Consti-utionnel* of June 10th, written from Novara on

June 5th, by M. Ernest Dreolle: Yesterday, as the first battalions of the Vol-tigeurs of the Guard, after conquering in a first engagement at Turbigo, were pursuing their march towards Milan, it appears that 40,000 Austrians, massed in columns, suddenly counermarched, and, confident in their numbers, advanced against our leading columns, hoping to turn them, and check the concentration of our army upon Milan. But they had not taken into their account the division of the Grenadiers and Chasseurs of the Guard, commanded by General Mellinet. This division rapidly got together between Buffalora and Magenta, not far from the spot where the Turcos fought, and they very soon showed a front to the enemy. Towards noon the Austrians, after hesitating for some time, decided to attack. The Zouaves and Grenadiers united did not make up more than 10,000 men, but without hudging a foot they held their own against the vainly energetic ef-forts of the 40,000 Austrians. The latter, sur-

ore subscribed, paid for, and to a papers, they wisely concluded not to do it. In papers, they wisely concluded not to do it. In papers, they wisely concluded not to do it. In papers, they wisely concluded not to do it. In papers, they wisely concluded not to do it. In papers, they wisely concluded in the West of the 40,000 Austrians. The latter, surports of the 40,000 Austrians and bed at such an obstinate resistance, retired to the charge a second time. They might as well the Borussia on the 13th, and the Vanderbilt on the 14th.

The British Ministers have resigned, and Lord Palmerston has been made Premier, with the Borussia on the 13th, and the Vanderbilt on the 14th.

The British Ministers have resigned, and Lord Palmerston has been made Premi stages, which provides that any person who shall aid or abet in the rendition of a person is shall aid or abet in the rendition of a person is claimed as a slave, shall be punished for the first offence by imprisonment for life.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

Washington, June 23.—The opinion among gentlemen connected with diplomatic corps is, that although the Governments of Europe not engaged in the present hostilities are desirous of and hope for peace, the complications are so great that there is almost an impossibility of preventing a general war. In such an event, there is no doubt that Russia will array herself with France.

A report has for some time bear content and tude, and resolved to take the offensive. It tude, and resolved the numbers of the french, came up again and again. Seven the processor of the french, came up again and again. Seven the c

England.—After the Derby Cabinet had resigned, Lord Granville was first summoned by the Queen, but could not form a Ministry.

It seems the old Cabinet assembled on Saturday, and determined to place their resignation in the hands of the Queen; which having been done, a formal announcement was made by Lord Derby at the banquet of the Merchant Tailors' Company, at which several of the Ministers were present.

Lord Granville, after an audience of the Queen, waited upon Lord Palmerston, who

intelligence from the seat of war. The French troops passed the river Adda without striking

The French fleet in the Adriatic had received powerful reinforcements.
It was reported that a landing of French troops would soon be made between Venice and Trieste.

The headquarters of the Austrian army would

probably be at Mautua.

A submarine telegraph line is to be laid from Weybourne to Denmark.
Commercial Intelligence.—The commercial advices by this arrival are brief.

Cotton.—The sales at Liverpool on Monday were estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export. The market was very dull,

but steady at prices slightly in favor of buyers.

Breadstuffs.—The Liverpool breadstuffs market was dull, and the sales had been unimportant. Quotations nominal.

At London, wheat had declined 3s. The weather in England had been favorable for the growing crops.

Provisions at Liverpool were dull, with un

important sales.
Produce.—The market was generally dull. No sales of importance.

Consols at London closed at 93\{ @ 93\{ } or

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. Quebec, June 27 .- The steamer Nova Sci

tian, with Liverpool advices of the 15th instant, passed Father Point at half past four o'clock this afternoon, on her way up to this port.
The steamer North American arrived at
Liverpool on the 14th, and the City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown on the same day.
A Turin dispatch says that after the retreat
of the Austrians from Bologna, the Cardinal
Legate of the Pone departed, and the munici-Legate of the Pope departed, and the munici pality proclaimed Victor Emanuel dictator.
The King of Sardinia, in an order issued by him, extolled General Garibaldi's deeds, and opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in front, and threatened by the awards him a gold medal of military order.

The official statement of the Weiser Zeitung Many offered to join the allies, but have not

says, the Emperor of Austria will forthwith as-sume the immediate command of the army, and that he had ordered a new position for the army, which would be taken up in the best The Austrians were evacuating Modena, and were in full retreat towards the river Oglio. Lord Palmerston was making good progre with the formation of the new Cabinet. authentic list of members was expected to b

Rumor gives Lord Elgin the Colonial Secre-taryship, and Mr. Cobden the Board of Trade. Mr. Gladstone, Secretary for India. An order has been issued for the mobilization AN AMERICAN CITIZEN THREE YEARS IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY. — We have been informed, upon good authority, that a man named Krecker

has recently returned to this city from Prussia, where, during the last three years he has been doing military service in the army of Frederick Twenty-one years ago, he left his native co

try and came to Cincinnati, where he located. and soon, by industry and economy, saved enough of money to purchase some property, which he still owns. After a residence of a sufficient length of time, he became natural-ized, and for twelve years enjoyed all the privi-leges of a citizen of the United States. At this time he determined to return to Prussia, partly upon business and partly for the purpose of vis-iting his relatives, who were still there. Immediately upon his arrival, his service was claimed by the Government; he was imprisoned and raising a new capital of £600,000.

The Red Sea cable broke, and was lost, sixty compelled to perform military duty for the space of time we have named, all this time having a family and owning real estate in this country.

> ANECDOTES OF THE ZOUAVES AND TURCOS The newspapers, correspondents from Italy, and Paris story-tellers, give us all sorts of reports and anecdotes about the Zouaves, the Turcos, and other new species of troops, now in Italy. The Zouaves at Palestro, they tell us, got their bagged trouser legs so wet, and therefore so heavy, in crossing some low lands, that when ordered to the charge they cast off their trou-sers, and ran to the Austrians, bayonet in hand, bare-legged! The corps has been so wild, it is also added, and so little regardful of meum and tunm, that the Emperor summoned a certain number of them, and told them he would order aem back to Africa and to France, if anything of the like occurred again; whereupon, it is said, they cried like children, and promised good behaviour.
>
> The Turcos are a new race of men upon the

> European field of battle, or, at least, not there seen or known since the days of Hannibal, who led their ancestors into Italy. They are Mahommedans under French officers and sub-officers, natives of Africa about Algiers, black or woolly headed. We have the first account of them on the field of battle in the correspondence of the Constitutionnel, from Novarre, June 4. McMahon's division is made up of

> these troops, and others from Africa.
>
> The correspondent had then just heard of this division at Magenta, where they attacked the Austrians, protected by their cannon.
>
> "Like tigers," says the writer, "they precipiated themselves upon the Austrians, crying victory, even before they had discharged their runs." The attack is said to have exhibited one of the strangest and most terrible specta-cles of war. The Turcos threw themselves upon cles of war. The Turcos threw themselves upon the enemy like the savages of Cooper, without mercy or quarter. Soon a horrible melee occurred. The voice of the cannon even was drowned by the savage cries of the Turcos—cries, not the chant of victory nor the plaints of the dying and wounded. All the language of Mahomet can muster of imprecations broke forth from them in isolated groups, where one Turco would often be seen struggling against three or four Austrians. When the Austrians ran, and the strife was over, the spectacle was not less strange. The fanatic conquerors rolled upon the earth, and, under the

sent Captain Farraquil, of the steamer Brook-lyn, to demand the release of the American por-Wool, Fleece, common The Austrians had evacuated all the States of the Church, including Ferrara.

An Austrian correspondent says that the Austrians at Maleguano yielded only to a decidedly superior force, and retired unpursued and in perfect order.

It was said that the Emperor of Austrian that the Emperor of Austrians are more of the specie, amounting to two millions, but the result of his mission had not transpired.

The English fleet had been ordered to Vera Cruz.

There is no political news of importance.

Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Choice Merino Butter, Western, in ke Butter, Roll - Cruz.

Cheese - Coffee, Rio - Coffee, Rio The English fleet had been ordered to Vera Butter, Western, in kegs

Panama.

Mexico was quiet, according to the advices by the arrival. There were rumors, however, that the church party had taken Axaco.

Corn, white Charles Muzzy, artist and correspondent of Harper's Weekly, was drowned at Hualantes. The advices per steamer Webb represent the health of the Isthmus to be good, the rivers Clover Seed full, and the transit excellent.

Ruins of an ancient city had been discovered,

Huns of an ancient city had been discovered, it is stated, near Huatuleco, which covers four miles, with stone fortifications, the last extending to the sea. Curious and rich antiquities had been found, vases of silver, &c.

United States Minister McLean was sick at Vera Cruz.
General Calas, with 1,000 men, was about to Beef reaction to the city of Tehuantepec.

The advices from California mention a sud-

den advance in prices generally. Business was Butter, State The accounts from the mines were flatter-Coffee, Rio The advices from Fraser river were gloomy. Wool, Unwashed

The first message of Governor Whittaker, of Wool, Washed Oregon, has been received. The affairs of the Wool, Pulled State were generally prosperous.

Accounts from Honolulu say the tariff has been increased by advancing duties from 5 to 10 per cent., at the expiration of a year's no-Lime, common

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR, WITH THE California Mails and Treasure.—New York, June 26.—The steamer Moses Taylor has arrived from Aspinwall with dates to the 19th, and the California mails of the 6th itstant. She brings 600 passengers, and \$2,041,000 in speived from Aspinwall with dates to the 19th, and the California mails of the 6th itstant. She brings 600 passengers, and \$2,041,000 in specie.

The trip by this arrival has been made in 19 and Weekly Tribune, as well as in the Daily.

York dates to May 10th. The steamship Washington, arrived at Panama on the 12th, and sailed next day for San sloop of war St. Louis were at Aspinwall.

loop of war St. Louis were at Aspinwall.

The sloops of war Vandalia and St. Mary's vere at Panama.

Lieutenant Lambert, of the United States havy, died on board the Cyane on the 25th altimo, at Point Yeason.

The steamship Granada left Aspinwall on Office, that is general satisfaction.

The steamship Granada left Aspinwall on Office, that is confident of giving general satisfaction. were at Panama.

Lieutenant Lambert, of the United States navy, died on board the Cyane on the 25th navy, aled on board the Cyane on the 25th ultimo, at Point Yeason.

The steamship Granada left Aspinwall on the 19th for New York via Key West.

From South America.—Valparaiso, May

28.—The revolution has been perfectly sup-pressed, but frequent outrages are reported, by ands of robbers, throughout the country. Bolivia and Peru were peaceful.

The United States frigates Merrimac and Saranac were at Callao.

Central America.—From Guatemala the

test accounts say a convention had signed, regulating the boundaries between Suatemala and British Honduras.
Senor Jose Maria Vela Yrissarri has been named as Secretary of Legation in the United

War seemed to be inevitable between Salva dor and Honduras, but it was thought that Guatemala would interfere to preserve the Advices from Nicaragua state that Mr. Lamar, the American Minister, had sent copies of Mr. Casa's dispatches to the Government, to which the following reply was made:

Nicaragua a sequence Development the

which the following reply was made:

Nicaragua, a sovereigu Power, claims the right to accept or reject the treaty. She has had, previously, three treaties with the United States, which were ratified by her Congress and rejected at Washington. That on this one she nly requires amendments. And that, after congress considered the treaty last year, and it had been sent to Minister Jerez, in Washing ton, (who had full power to remedy it,) the Cabinet, though agreeing to certain modifica ions, did not make them, nor was the United States Minister in Nicaragua authorized todo so. Furthermore, when Sir William Gore Ouseley concluded his treaty, which was the Cass-Yirisarri treaty, with remodified amendm cording to the American view, General Lama then made the Zeledon treaty, with favorable nendments to England and the United States n conjunction with Sir Ouseley. The Government of Nicaragua cannot see any insult to the United States in this pro

As to the Mosquito treaty, it will probably be accepted. Nicaragua claims the return of the Mosquito Territory unconditionally, and re-fuses to acknowledge the King, whom neither she nor the United States ever admitted; and she prefers to let the matter remain in statu quo than act against her hono In regard to the seizure of the boats of the Transit Company, Nicaragua justifies her con

tween Mr. Garret Davis and Mr. Simms, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ash-land district of Kentucky, and that a hostile encounter will soon take place between them, near the Tennessee line. We noticed the quarrel between these gentlemen some days ago It arose from political differences. CENSUS OF WILMINGTON, DEL.—We compile

It is reported that a challenge has passed be

from Boyd's Delaware State Directory, just published, the following account of the census r 1859, taken by authority of the city council 3,768 Brandywine Vil. 910 3,373 Washingtonville 111 4,671 Sparksville 66 5,940 McDowelville 168 2,037 Second do. Third do. Fourth do. Fifth do.

- Pop. of suburbs 1,255 19,789 Total population

THE GOLD NEWS .- The Daily West, of St Joseph, Mo., of the 18th, says that on the day before a party of miners from Ohio, returning, reached that place, and adds: "This party reached that place, and adds: "Inis party confirm the reports in regard to the rich dig-gings lately discovered, especially Gregory's. They say, however, that the good diggings are fully occupied; that there is no chance to get

The Ecteum Magazame.

74

NEW YORK MARKET New Orleans, June 23.—The steamer W. H.
Webb has arrived from Minatitlan, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st instant, via Te-4.00 1.93 Corn, yellow . Timothy Seed . Wool, Fleece, common

> GREELEY'S LETTERS FROM PIKE'S PEAK. Mr. Greeley's next letters will be from Pike's Peak,

HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New York

AZA ARNOLD, The United States frigate Roanoke and the SOLICITOR OF PATENTS

> REFERENCES: Hon. C. Mason, late Commissioner of Patents. Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senate. Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate. Hon. C. T. James, U. S. Senate. Hon. John Sherman, M. C.

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HE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WAS INCO Mare having prepared and publisheries of Political Tracts, under the supervision of greesional Republican Executive Committee who care early hoped the friends of the bepublical call take immediate steps to have put in general circ They are furnished at the cheap rate of 75 cents r undred copies, free of postage.

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TIES IN RESPECT TO A PACIFIC RAILROAD In the German Language. et No. 2. LANDS FOR THE LANGLESS .- Pri-

LEWIS CLEPHANE. Secretary National Republican Association Washington, D. C.

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THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn. Compiled from Official Documents.

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The able editor of the Ecening Transcript, Boston, thus speaks of this work:

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Secretary Republican Association.

Washington, D. C. FARMS NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.,

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Columbia Land Office, 68 Indiana av. No. 2 .- 2861 acres of land, 17 miles from Washington, adjoining Fairfax Court House, Virginia. Good brick dwelling and modern outbuildings. A good grain and grass farm. Price \$28 per acre.

No. 3.—722 acres of land on the Po-

tomac, 22 miles below Washington. On it a comfortable house, a barn, and a steam saw-mill. Wood and timber enough can be sold off to pay what is asked for it. Price \$20 per acre. No. 4.—350 acres of land in Fairfax county, Va., about 27 miles from Washington. Excellent and commodious buildings. As a dairy farm, it cannot be excelled in Eastern Virginia.

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\$16 per acre.

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House, 17 miles from Washington. Good building: 40 to 50 acres in grass. Also, 25 acres, a ing; 40 to 50 acres in grass. Also, 25 acres, a wood lot, detached. Price \$46 per acre.

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64 miles from Washington. On navigable water, with good landing. Good buildings. Price \$12 No. 15 .- 100 acres of land near Fairfax Court House, Virginia, 17 miles from Wash ngton. Good Buildings. Price \$21 per acre.
No. 16.—25 acres, a wood lot 1½ miles from Alexandria—a beautiful location for a su-burban residence. Price \$100 per acre. No. 17.—255 acres of land, 9 miles

orth of Washington, with a good water power and plenty of timber. Price \$25 per acre No. 18.-110 acres of land, 12 miles days and 22 hours.

The steamer Orizaba arrived at San Francisco on the night of the 6th instant, with New

TERMS.—Daily \$6, Semi-Weekly \$3, Weekly \$3, Weekly \$2.

For club terms, see Tribute of any date. Address
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TOTAL Daily \$6, Semi-Weekly \$2.

No. 19.—14 acres, 1 mile from Alex-Brick house, and pine grounds, \$5,000. No. 20.-525 acres, 40 miles from Washington. Stone buildings. Price \$25 per

> No. 21.-700 acres, 8 miles from Washington. Good buildings. Price \$25 per No. 22.-406 acres, 70 miles from Washington, on the Potomac. Good buildings Price \$20 per acre. No. 23.-3481 acres, 30 miles from Washington. Lime-stone soil. Superior buildings. Price \$48 per acre.
>
> No. 25.—A flouring mill on the Shen-

andoab river, 2 miles from railroad. Out of repair. One-half will be sold for \$2,500. Cost of whole, \$12,000. No. 26.-500 acres, 36 miles from Washington, on Orange railroad. Good buildings. Price \$21 per acre. No. 27 .- 800 acres, 4 miles from Alexandria. A fine brick house. Ore of the est farms in Fairfax county. Price \$30 per

No. 28.—250 acres, 17 miles from Washington, opposite Mount Vernon. Good buildings. Price \$40 per acre. No. 29.-85 acres, 6 miles from Washington. Fine buildings—house with ten rooms. Price \$6,000. No. 30.—100 acres, 20 miles from Vashington. No buildings. Price \$15 per acre.
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WILLIAM ALEXANDER, A TTORNEY AT LAW, No. 26 St. Paul street, Balti-more, Maryland. All business intrusted to his ca 3 will be promptly attended to 627

PASSPORTS. PASSPORTS.

I AVING been frequently requested by friends to obtain Government passports, the subscriber has decided to make this a portion of the business of his office. Five Bollars will be the charge for procuring a passport, and One Bollar in addition will be charged for obtaining the vise of a Foreign Minister. On receipt of the require for the necessary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be promptly forwarded by mail.

Attention is called to the subjoined extracts from an official circular. Office for Partis,

Z. C. ROBBINS. Z. C. ROBBINS. OFFICE FOR PATENTS,"
Washington, D. C., April, 1859.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August, 1857.

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their intional character. Their best singuard is a passport from this Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States.

Persons who leave the country, expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad, from the Epilomatic or Consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment; inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents not orastic focuments of that character, except to person, swho are certainly known to be entitled to them, and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to precure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

Certificates of citizenship or passports issued by State authorities, or by Judicial or Manneipal functionaries of foreign Governments; and by the twenty-third section of the not of Congress approved on the 18th of August last, it is unde penal for such authorities and functionaries to essue such passports. FOR THE CHILDREN!

BRACE GREENWOOD'S LITTLE PILGRIM. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERIODICAL FOR

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THE FAIRY GODMOTHER! a beautiful Italian story, called Little Angelo and His White Mice

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WASHINGTO

YOUNG KNIGHT

here are times—times of spiri

odily anguish—when the suffe

feels as if it was all that he coul

f he ceased to do so, he must c

The following Sunday, however

olden day; and Herman revis

gracon, while Clara and Edwa

teps of the open door, readi

reenwood's "Sermons of Co

the newspaper, Herman sat a

drinking in the soft south win

pon his pale brow with the sw

the ocean. He took Constan

er into a chair beside him, a

to her the bright, dreamy, myste which land and sea were baski

heart," said he, " how blessed a

as to sit side by side here, and

erful loveliness of even this c

arth together, and at the sam

forward to sitting side by side

nany years have passed, to enj

undying loveliness of heaven!'

it was not so faint. But ther

waiting for it, I am afraid. Po

beats in too close a unison w

poor, dear girl, do you feel struday to hear me tell you somethi

"No, no, Herman, don't!"

ll her old impetuosity, and a s

ike that of a dart-stricken ante

But he knew her, and had

or her sake, to go on. One w

rom his aspect of calmness, as pair, that it was her sentence of

wn, which he was about to pro

"My poor darling, it is bitter

know; but it must come; a

nust soften it for you as much

low shall you be able to bear

look it in the face bravely n

and let me, while I can bear it

The tender authority of his ma

omething of its usual effect i

esitated an instant; then cross

oluntarily, (according to a ha

lung to her when in great di

umed the seat to which he st

and gasped, rather than said, strong enough, indeed, to hear

trong enough to tell. Go on, I

e that I have cut off your

Water, glasses, and hartsho

mall mahogany table by his sid

spoke, he with a steady hand dro

hen leaning back again in his ea

er hand again in his, and fix

yes compassionately upon hers What I supposed you would

me, let me hear you say it aga our own heart, when my di

ooks down on yours, and sees a

aly the disembodied spirit can

poken to you anything but

kindly, the honest, or, as just

She bowed her head: " Nex

ot a presence to lie in: nor

an to lie in any presence;

des, now, on the very thresho

ce-chamber. Constance, loo

as if with my latest breath, I t

ave been, from first to last, on

esings of my greatly blesse

instance, except for your s

vish that the circumstances of

on had them in your power, !

your love, it was your withd

imable love which, by God's

You withdrew it, for a litt

eak, self-indulgent, visionar

estowed it again upon a man,

together weak, self-indulgent

on must thank for him the

hich, like a thunderbolt, half

s it struck him. Then you ga

me, nobler and sweeter ever

"Then you will believe me

natance, my inexpressibly be

or and made

ife, and let me die with you."

omfort vou."

made to it, on the same

HERMAN:

BY E. FOXTON,

CHAPTER XXVII-Con And Constance? Constance

The facts narrated below furnish the most

On the 28th day of March last, Emanuel Mason (free colored man of this city, and District of Columbia) was tried and convicted, in the Criminal Court of this city and District, on the grave charge of "harboring and entertain-ing slave boy Ben, in February last, for one hundred hours!" The indictment contained three counts, under some old barbarous colonial law, concocted and devised by whom, nobody knows—long since obsolete and forgotten, for its nominal date is 1707, nearly 100 years before the American Revolution; and the fine, under said old "British act," was "one hundred pounds of tobacco per hour for one hundred hours."

The facts in the case are these: Said Mason and his wife were once the slaves of Miss Sally or Sarah Forrest, and all resided near Marlboro', Md. Some years since, said Emanuel Mason was taken sick, and was confined with inflammatory rheumatism, and was, by the doctors, given up as incurable. The mistress then offered to sell him for \$100, but no one would buy him. After a long while, he began to get a little better, and his mistress then offered him for \$300, but nobody would buy him. Then the mistress told Mason that she would sell him to himself for the \$300, and he might pay her by instalments. He did agree to buy himself, and has since paid all of the \$300 purchase

In the mean time, he has partially recovered his health and strength, has hired his wife by the month and by the year, kept house, and gised several children at his own expense; and as soon as they have become large enough and as soon as they have become raige enough to be of service—say at about ten years—these children have all been taken from him and put to service, or sold, by his late mistress, who is still the mistress of his wife. About six years since, the said Mason moved to Washington with his slave wife, where the mistress had taken up her residence. He brought with him the last three children of his family, bone of his hone and blood of his blood, but the mistress claimed them as her property, although all reared at Mason's expense. The oldest of the three—an active girl, now about fourteen years of age—was taken away four or five years since: the next, a son, was taken about two or three years since. Then there was left only "Little Ben," now about ten years old, if

leaving only "little Ben" with the aged father, and rumor said the boy would soon be sent for also. Then, how appropriate the language of poor old Jacob, (Israel,) "Me have ye bereaved of my children; Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away!" And in September last, one of the merous "uniformed police of this city approached the humble residence of said Mason, in pursuit of the little boy "Benjamin." When Ben, who was a short distance from the house, saw this "uniformed" officer of the Government, he ran off to parts unknown. The officer did not see the boy Ben; or, if he did, he did not know him; but demanded the boy of the father, who had him not in his possession or power, and has probably not seen little Ben power, and has probably not seen little Ben since. When the officer could not find the boy, requested Mason (the father) to go and the boy, and bring him to th This he neglected to do. In a few days thereafter, the officer arrested said Mason, and took him before Justice William Mulloy, Esq., but, nothing unlawful appearing against said Ma-son, he was in due time discharged. In Febson, he was in due time discharged. In February last, a certain uniformed police officer, and a certain other justice of the peace, appeared, at early dawn in the morning, at the premises or residence of said Mason, and in on \$1,500 bail—\$2,000 was at first required—and on the day first above named, said Mason was convicted, and forty-nine days did this the court, which we find announced in the National Intelligencer of May 17, 1859, in these words: "Emanuel Mason, (colored,) recently convicted of harboring his son, a slave, the lather was a farmer, and he was the sixth mem-

alleged performance of a filial or parental duty?

Until his death. The firm was recognised as one of the principal corn-dealing houses in the go at liberty upon ample security that the fine world, their sales of foreign and domestic grain

Is there no necessity for a code of laws for this District? Let parents who have hearts and consciences answer.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 10, 1859. To Hon. Judge Crawford:
We, the subscribers, neighbors and acquaintances of Emanuel Mason, do most respectfully ask your Honor to be as lenient as possible in said Mason's case. We have for years known Mason to be an industrious, moral, temperate, poor, peaceable, honest man; and we have reaon to believe that "little Ben" (who is the last and youngest child of Mason) left Mason's resiwithout any direction of his father, the said Emanuel. And, further, we do know that "little Ben" was raised from birth and infancy in the house and at the cost of said Emanuel his father; and that he had never been out of the possession of Mason, up to the time the offi-cer came for the boy in September last. And, further, we do not believe that Emanuel knows anything of his ("Ben's") whereabouts. And, further, we do not believe that Emanuel knows further, please to take into consideration the fact that Emanuel has been confined in jail a ing time, to wit, more than forty days since

his trial and conviction. And, finally, think, oh! think, of a father's feelings.

JOHN W. MILLER. V. S. WRIGHT. NICHOLAS MCCUBBIN. S. C. BRADLEY. ELIAS H. EAKLE. T. LOWELL.

We understand that the wife of Mason ha been purchased by a gentleman who is willing to take the price he gave for her, \$230. Those who wish to contribute to the benevolent object of liberating her are requested to make their remittances to Lewis Clephane, Esq., National Era Office, Washington.

JOHN IMINOR BOTTS ON NATURAL IZATION.

The Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, takes bold and strong ground against the doctrine of the Administration, that naturalized citizens are to be abandoned to the conscription of European British dominions.

On his way home from the West Indies he citizens, and others, recently addressed him on this subject, to which he responds with his accustomed frankness and directness. His letter is dated New York, June 13. The follow-

such thing known to or contempla

WASHINGTON, D. C. the letter of the Secretary of State would make them.

"They are either citizens, or they are no "They are either citizens, or they are not citizens. If they are citizens, then the arm of this Government is long enough and strong enough to reach and protect them, in all their lawful travels and undertakings, wherever they The facts narrated below furnish the most unquestionable evidence that the maxim of Chief Justice Taney, which asserts that "black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect," is a practical fact in the District of Columbia:

On the 28th day of March last, Emanuel left, are factorized to the control of the dilemma they will select; so far as their trusted chiefs and responsitions.

"But if they are still citizens or subjects of France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Spain, Mexico, or other foreign States, owing llegiance and service to the Powers of the owing allegiance and service to our Govern-ment? 'No man can serve God and mam-mon at the same time,' and how can any serve wo masters at once? "If there is another Government on earth that disclaimed the right to protect its own

citizens in a foreign land, I have yet to hear of the dishonoring and disgraceful acknowledgment. This may be, as it seems it is, the doctrine of the leaders of the Democratic party, but it is not the sentiment of the American people, and it is not the sentiment of that much-abused American party, which has been espe-cially held up by the Democracy as the enemy of foreigners in every shape. They may think it judicious and wise to restrain, to some extent, the too free extension of citizenship to all who may hereafter seek our shores; but they have nowhere, nor at any time, proposed, nor will they now countenance the idea, that any of our adopted citizens shall be deprived of any one of the rights they may have already a

quired. * * *
"How many of this class of our citizens may at this moment be travelling or sojourning in Europe, having left their families, their business, and fortunes, at home, either on a visit to their friends, or on a tour of pleasure, or for the transaction of their ordinoary pursuits, who may, under this most extraordinary declaration of our Government, that it may be done with impunity, be dragged into the war now raging in Europe, is a question that must interest and startle the nation; and calls for a prompt and unequivocal repudiation of a sentiment that, with all personal respect for the venerable Secretary, I must say, would establish a pusillani-mous and detestable doctrine, unworthy of the American character, unworthy of the American people, and especially unworthy of this great and powerful Government, and which in prinand powerful Government, and which in principle involves a total surrender of all that was

contended for in the war of 1812. * * *

"My views on this question may be thus
summed up. When one plants himself under No doubt the father felt that affection for the child which kind nature prompted. About one year since, or perhaps more, the mistress took the wife (and mother) home to her own house, leaving only "Hill Ren" with the cond father. eye of that eagle watches over his every step, that flag waves proudly over his head, whether he is upon land or upon water, in a palace or a dungeon; and the Power that dares to interfere with his personal liberty, whilst he is engaged in lawful enterprise, and not offending gagainst the criminal or penal code of that Power, dishonors that eagle, and disgraces that flag, to which he appeals for his deliver-ance, if it does not afford him prompt relief and redress."

> RECOLLECTIONS OF JOSEPH STURGE. The following tribute to the memory of an

eminent British Reformer was communicated to the Evening Post by his friend, Mr. Lewis In Remembrance of

JOSEPH STURGE. Who Died on **Тне 14тн ог Fifth Month, 1859.** Aged 65 Years.

Such is the inscription on a card just receive remises or residence of said Mason, and in ot haste hurried him off to jail, where he was kept two or three days, and then released world, his native land has been deprived of one of there is human want

property of Miss Forrest, was yesterday sen-tenced to pay a fine of \$166.66, being \$1.66 for the name of Joseph Sturge, which he transmits the name of Joseph Sturge, which he transmits every hour the slave was so harbored; one-half of said amount to go to the use of the owner of the slave, and the other half to the United States. The defendant was prayed in jail till the fine shall be paid," (together with all costs,) making a total of about \$200, besides about fifty-three days spent in jail!!!

Now, is not that paying pretty dear for the large and the property of the business. fifty-three days spent in jail!!!

Now, is not that paying pretty dear for the Sturge, he continued to carry on the business

and costs be paid in ninety days.

Society, humanity, Christianity, have you no interest in this and hundreds of analogous actions, he devoted much of his time, and large actions, he devoted much of his time, and large portions of his wealth, to objects of private and general benevolence. He did this unostentationsly, but perseveringly, and his benevolent efforts took a wide range. His sympathies were especially with the poor, the enslaved, and all who needed a helper. He was distinguished by his great exertions against Slavery, which of the exercises were expected. on behalf of peace, in opposition to the corn-laws, in the promotion of the principles of total abstinence, in the establishment of Reformatory

schools, and for an enlargement of the elective His first appearance in public life was in th year 1833, from which time, until the final aboli-tion of Slavery in the British dominions, he worked with Wilberforce, Clarkson, Brougham, Buxton, and others, helping the cause with his

pen, tongue, and purse.
In 1834, he married Eliza, daughter of Jame Cropper, Esq., of Liverpool, and thus became related to the extensive family circle of which that eminent man was the centre, and whose motto was, "to love every man, and to fear no man." This marriage, however, was of short dyration. His wife and only child being re-moved by death, he devoted himself with re-newed zeal to the cause of suffering humanity, and thus found a solace for his grief in admi and this found a scheduler and assuaging the sorrows of others. His sister Sophia, to whom he was warmly attached, and who possessed a kindred spirit, was the counsellor, colleague, and ever-ready helpmate of her brother in all his multifarious designs for doing good, until 1845, when she was removed by death. The Bir-mingham *Pilot* said of her: "Never, perhaps, were the active and passive virtues of the human character more harmoniously and beautifully blended than in this exalted woman." Believing that the apprenticeship system was in fact a continuance of Slavery, he made a journey to the West India Islands in 1837, at

his own cost, at the head of a deputation, to examine the state of the negro population. A large amount of information was collected, which Mr. Sturge on his return to England laid before the parliamentary committee. The subbefore the parliamentary committee. The sub-stance of it was afterwards published in a volme, entitled "The West Indies in 1837, by oseph Sturge and Thomas Harvey." Mr. Sturge was mainly instrumental in procuring the act of Parliament by which Slavery in every form was declared to be abolished in the

visited New York, to form an acquaintance with the leading Abolitionists of the United ites, and to inquire into the state of Amer can Slavery.

ter is dated New York, June 13. The following extracts give the spirit of his able response. It will be seen that he hits the nail right on the head at every blow:

"When a foreigner has complied with the provisions of our laws, and taken out his natural azation paper, which emphatically declares him to be 'a citizen of the United States of America's he is as much entitled to the protection of American soil and within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. There is no such thing known to or contemplated either by The Anti-Corn League in its early days was the Constitution or law, as a half-way-made citizen, a mere political machine for helping certain parties into power, and then being cast off as so much drift-wood on the shore, such as ent was he in prac

were entitled to the suffrage. With him, principle was everything. He would not sacrifice it for any personal consideration or political furiumph. What a lesson to politicians! It was in consequence of this stubborn adherence to principle through his whole life, that politicians and time-serving men stigmatized him as an impracticable. They respected his undeviating integrity and exalted character, while they were vexed because he was so "inflexible."

He never succeeds in his political efforts, said they, because he will not give way. The conditional transfer of the common people if gladly."

In politics, Mr. Sturge was the condition of Cobden, Bright, and citates, whose general policy he way in the condition of Cobden, Bright, and citates, whose general policy he way in the condition of Cobden, Bright, and citates, whose general policy he way in the condition of Cobden, Bright, and citates, whose general policy he way in the condition of Cobden, Bright, and citates, whose general policy he way in the condition of Cobden, Bright, and citates, whose general policy he way in the condition of Cobden, Bright, and citates, whose general policy he way. He went for universal suffrage, lines are condition of Cobden, Bright, and citates, whose general policy he way. He went for universal suffrage, lines are condition of Cobden, Bright, and they, because he will not give way. The consequence was, that the post of honor with Joseph Sturge was a private station.

In 1841, he again visited the United States.

In 1841, he again visited the United States. His object was expressed by him in the following words: "The objects which preferred the chief claim to my attention were the universal abolition of Slavery and the promotion of permanent international peace." While here, he manent international peace. While here, he travelled extensively, visited many friends of peace, temperance, and the Anti-Slavery cause; and he had interviews with influential men is public life. Before leaving the country, he published an address "To the Friends of Immediate Emancipation in the United States."
He said: "I am not one of those who despair of a healthful renovation of public sentiment which will purify the church as well as the Stat from this (Slavery) abomination." He expressed a hope that a second World's Convention would be held in London; he reminded Abolitionists that the fall of American Slavery must be the death-blow to the horrid slave trade, to the foreign branch of which alone, he said more than one thousand victims are daily sac-rificed; and, in conclusion, expressed a hope that, if the forebodings of Jefferson—that he trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just—should be realized, each Abolitionist might feel that no exertions on his part had been wanting to avert the Divine dis pleasure, and preserve the land from those calamities which, in all ages, have rebuked the

crimes of nations.

The second general Anti-Slavery Convention held in London, June, 1843, and the Peace Convention that immediately followed, were largely indebted to Mr. Sturge for their incipiency and prosperous proceedings and termination. During the session of these bodies, for two successive weeks, Mr. Sturge took a furnished house in London, and hospitably entertained, daily, large numbers of members of the Convention, while in various other ways he generously contributed to the promotion of the great objects for which these assemblies of philanthropists, from England, France, Ameri-ca, &c., had been held. More than any other man was be the life and soul of these gatherings, although at the time the financial concerns being unable to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention, on account of increasing infirmities incident to his advanced age, committed to the hands of Mr. Sturge his address to that body,

nands of Mr. Surge his address to that body, by whom it was impressively read. Until his removal by death, Mr Sturge never swerved from his devotedness to the Anti Sla-very cause. He gloried, so far as a Christian may glory in any benevolent enterprise, in being an outspoken Abolitionist, in the doctrine of immediateism, and he took particular pleasure in identifying himself, through evil and through good report, with ultra Abolitionists, and with the colored man, bond and free. It was truly said of him by the Missionary, William Knibb, "His name is engraven on almost every negro's heart." In a portrait of Mr. Sturge, taken in 1843 by an eminent artist, one sturge, taken in 1943 by an eminentarist, one hand rests upon the shoulder of a black child, while the other seems to be an appeal he is making, saying, on behalf of the slaves, of whom the child is a representative, "Am I not a man and a brother?"

In 1846, having buried his devoted sister who had for so many years been at the head of his household, and his counsellor and coadju-tor, he entered again into the marriage relation, with Hannah, daughter of Mr. Barnard Dickinson, of Coalbrooke Dale, who survives him, and by whom he leaves one son and four

when the Provisional Government was established in France, in 1848, says Mr. Cobden, he visited Paris as the guest of Arago, then Minister of the Colonies; and so forcibly did he plead the cause of the slaves, that the Minister successfully exerted his influence to obtain a decree putting an end to the system. The following year, says the London Times, when all obving year, says the London Times, when all obvision was a supplied to the system. The following year, says the London Times, when all obvisionly the last twelve months. decree putting an end to the system. The following year, says the London *Times*, when all Europe was convulsed with revolutions, he attack there is thank thee to forward the enclosed to Rick

During the war between Denmark and the Duchies, in 1848, he went first to the headquarters of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, and then to the capital of Denmark, to endeavor to persuade the belligerents to refer their dispute to

visit to Paris, and his interviews with Lamar-tine and Arago on the subjects of peace and slavery, and the success of that mission, says one of the best-known incidents of his public life was his visit to the Emperor Nicholas of Decision 1954 when in the latth of winter Russia, in 1854, when, in the depth of winter, Russia, in 1854, when, in the depth of winter, he formed a deputation from the Society of Friends, composed of Robert Charleton, Henry Pease, M. P., and himself, to present an address of remonstrance against the war, solely on religious grounds. The deputation was courteously received; the Emperor made a transfer of the cave of the ways be courteously received; the Emperor made a verbal explanation of the cause of the war; he expressed his desire to avoid it; avowed his esteem for England and Queen Victoria; and afterwards transmitted to the Society of Friends a written reply to their address.

the uncertain progress of such cases, his life might at least be spared to us a few years longer, little thinking, as was said of the prophet, 'Knowest thou not that the Lord will take thy master from thy head to-day?' that

a written reply to their address.

In 1856, he went to Paris as one of the dep-In 1856, he went to Paris as one of the uep-utation commissioned to present a memorial to the Emperor and the plenipotentiaries of the other foreign Powers, in favor of inserting in the other foreign Powers in the other fo ing parties to settle any future international to see him when the fatal paroxysm was strong dispute by arbitration. In the same year, he ispute by arbitration. In the same year, he ndertook a journey to Finland, and laboriously nvestigated the miseries inflicted on the wretched inhabitants of the coast by the war which as then just brought to a close, while he adinistered with princely generosity to their ne-

essities.

When the water-cure establishments had got into successful operation, Mr. Sturge felt a desire to impart the benefits of them to the poorer classes, and therefore fitted up one of them, committing it to the charge of a worthy physirian and his assistants, so that persons in very moderate circumstances could avail themselve of the advantages of this system of cure, at charges barely sufficient to defray the expenses At another time, in conjunction with his brother Charles, he organized an establishment for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and, on bein tistied of their desire to conduct well, aided them in procuring employment. On many occasions has he helped poor youths and adults, in whose future good conduct he had confidence, to emigrate to this country, where they could commence anew, without suspicion or hindrance, confiding them to the oversight of ome one who was fully and confidentially apprised of their past career. Meritorious per-sons of various kinds have experienced aid from Mr. Sturge, in coming to this country with a view to better their condition; indeed, his liberality, kindness, and solicitude, in these re-

gasds, were extraordinary. Within a few years, Mr. Sturge, in company vith another brother, purchased an estate in he British West Indies, island of Montserrat, hoping to prove that sugar can be grown as cheap by free as by slave labor." He also hided in purchasing estates in Jamaica, to be re sold, in small parcels, to the emancipated, so as to make them independent of exactions, and to qualify them to be electors. Wherever there e lanses and a disposition to reform, when ever there was talent or moral worth crushed by the iron heel of tyrauny, wherever there was of the iron need of systems, whether the iron needs to interprise struggling under a load of opposition or misfortune; wherever there was want that should be relieved, there was Joseph Sturge, with his sympathetic heart, ample purse, and proffered aid. The rills of his benevolence

vere almost innumerable. When Henry Vincent, the chartist, was in prisoned, under a governmental prosecution, for giving too free utterance to his political for giving too free utterance to his political opinions at mass meetings, he was bailed by Mr. Sturge, under whose patronage he renewed his labors with unfaltering courage, and was often on the same platform with distinguished members of Parliament, who were willing to be publicly associated with a reformer whose only crime was that he eloquently contended for the rights of the people. Mr. Sturge also befriended Arthur O'Neill, another public agitator, offering both him and Mr. Vincent his hospitality, his money, and his open friendship. Both of these young men were persons of good character, good principles, and extraordinary abilities.

gladly."

In politics, Mr. Sturge was the friend, so conditator of Coblen, Bright, and dains ciates, whose general policy he appear though he did not servilely followed by though he democratic in all his views, hatinguates and democratic in all his views, hatinguates are every sort in politics or religion, and driving to rid his countrymen of all incubuses of charch or state, of mammon or religion, that we hed down any portion of the people, especially the deserving poor.

rid his countrymen of all incubuses of charch of state, of mammon or religion, that we led down any portion of the people, especially the deserving poor.

He carried his peace principles to the state of believing in the inviolability of human kee and opposing the employment of all analysis force. At a time when Government was fee king strong efforts to enlist the young me for the country to supply the wasted ranks of the army in India, a recruiting effice was sent to Birmingham, who daily paraded the streets with his command and a band of masic, while a show bill was displayed on the walts of the town, offering ten pounds sterling boundy and good wages to all able-bodied young men where disposed to enter into her Majasty size and type, to the following effect. Wanted advisors of the following effect. Wanted above the following effect. Wanted above the following effect. Wanted above to the following effect. Wanted above to the following effect. Wanted by size and type, to the following effect. Wanted above to the following effect. Wanted by size and type, to the following effect. Wanted above to freedom, peace, temperative, ecordisity of a brother. He was popular with every denomination. As an evidence of the cordisity of a brother. He was popular with every denomination. As an evidence of the cordisity of a brother. He was popular with every denomination. As an evidence of the cordisity of a brother. He was popular with every denomination. As an evidence of the cordisity of a brother. He was popular with every denomination. As

while his letters evince no abstance in the set in all affairs affecting the morals of harpiness of his fellow-men. In a characteristic letter, dated December 24, 1858, he said:

"A succession of engagements, including attending the funerals of departed friends, have prevented my acknowledging thy kind note before. I am obliged by thy reminiscences of our dear friend Judge Jay. Since I wrote thee last, death has been unusually busy amongst my friends and acquaintances, and I believe, with the exception of two or three, all my juniors. Among them a niece, the widow of my brother Henry, and the widow of a first cousin; and yet I fear I do not sufficiently realize how soon I must follow. Thou would perhaps see by the newspapers that John Bright was my guest while here, when he made his two famous speeches, one on Pacliamentary restand he had taken before the public. Mr. ally and physically, and make him an agent of great usefulness in His hands. To show the ally and physically, and make him an agent of great usefulness in His hands. To show the position he now holds in this country, those must know that there were about forty reporters each day taking down his speeches; two papers had the whole sent them by electric telegraph, and two others (one of them the *Times*) had special train to London, and the next day the speech would be read by millions. I believe the moral effect was very powerful. So fickle is public epinion, for this man was burnt in effect was very powerful. So fickle is public epinion, for this man was burnt in effect was very powerful. So fickle is public epinion, for this man was burnt in effect was very powerful. So fickle is public epinion, for this man was burnt in effect was very powerful. So fickle is public epinion, for this man was burnt in effect was very powerful.

jority of the electors, while the week before has he was received in that city by one of the largest and most influential meetings ever assembled there, with almost unbounded applause. But I wish, with our friend John G. Whittier that I wish, with our friend John G. Whittier that I wish, with our friend John G. Whittier that I wish, with our friend John G. Whittier that I wish, with our friend John G. Whittier that I wish, with our friend John G. Whittier that I wish, with our friend John G. Whittier that I wish with the world with the worl

of its best men, and it may be said, without exand on the day first above named, said Mason
was convicted, and forty-nine days did this
really innocent, industrous, honest, poor
suffer in a most filthy jail, incarcerated with
felons, without a bed, and with very poor, scanty
food, awaiting for the decision or sentence of by age from the political agitations which are going forward; but my friend, John Bright does not go far enough for me; he should, I think, have demanded manhood suffrage. Af-fectionately thy friend, JOSEPH STURGE, In a letter from Mr. Edmund Sturge, the youngest brother, written three days after death of Mr. Sturge, he says:

his taking walking exercise, and oblige

in a few minutes it was over, and the victor won. How can I describe the void that is left! We claim thy sympathy and prayers, that we faint not under this affliction, nor fail to profit

by it."

The London Times, speaking of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Sturge, states that "he had risen at his usual early hour, and his voice was heard, cheerfully calling his children to join him in riding out before breakfast, in accordance with their ordinary practice in fine weather. On returning to his chamber, he complained of sudden severe pain in the region of the heart, which lasted about twenty minutes, when it appeared to abate: het his iniutes, when it appeared to abate; but his strength was utterly prostrated, and at about a quarter past seven o'clock he breathed his last." w

The Birmingham journals add, that his charty, the perfect simplicity of his character, his high honor, his sterling honesty in every rela-tion of public and private life, and his tolerance of others' opinions, were such, that it would be difficult to say whether he were more respected by his opponents or his friends. Mr. Sturge was a great man, because he was Mr. Sturge was a great man, because he was a good man. He had rare personal advantages, and a happy combination of excellences. Nature and grace had combined to give the world, in him assurance of a most leader. world, in him, assurance of a man. In the language of the poet Whittier, with reference to him—

"Unlearned, unknown to lettered fame,
Yet on the laps of England's poor
And toiling millions dwelt his name,
With blessings evermore.
Unknown to power or place, yet where.
The sun looks o'er the Carib sea,
It blended with the freeman's prayer
And song of jubilee."

Joseph Sturge was a man of a remarkal healthy appearance; about the middle he and stout. His temperament was cheerful; countenance, especially his sweet smile, inditive of a heart full of benevolence; his a rous voice and winning manners cha who approached him; he had cons diffidence mingled with self-respect; he had deference for good men, but was not in the least awed in the presence of the titled or power he condescended to men of low estate de caste and all the aristocratic assumpti men, never sinking his manhood before and, to sum up all, he was, to use the lauguage of the Apostle Paul, "A lover of hospitality, a

A valued friend in Duoma,

A valued friend in Duoma,

adden and lamented death, says:

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was my guest while here, when he made not two famous speeches, one on Parliamentary reform, and the other on our foreign policy. He appears completely restored to health and vigor, and I trust God will spare him and guide him on the right hand and on the left, both spiritudent the forgave the misguided persons, and did not swerve a hiar's breadth from the line of duty; for as he once said. "If we are right in principles."

the moral effect was very powerful. So head is public epinion, for this man was burnt in edificial epinion, for this man was burnt in edition appeared in adapting his thoughts to the occasion, made him a popular and interesting speaker. Thus, his love to a good cause, and his disinterested ness, overcame his timidity and inspired him with self-control, and gave him readiness of utilities the edition of the largest than the edition of the terance. He was in this matter, as in all others, contented with his natural endowments and ac

contented with his natural endowments and acquisitions, while he was continually aspiring after higher attainments.

Mr. Sturge was a true Christian, albeit such men as he were prohibited uniting with the I wish, with our friend John G. Whittier that when alluding to the United States, he would 'speak out a little more decidedly against the dead fly in the ointment' of your Republicanism—Slavery. * * * News has arrived from China, that our people have succeeded in forcing the Chinese to admit opium at a daty! It would be difficult to conceive anything force diabolical than the doings of our late Government (and the present, I fear, will not be clear of it) in the whole of this business."

In a letter dated March 25, 1859, he said: sacrince of the Lord Jesus Christ, and not on any worthiness of his own, for forgiveness and acceptance at the bar of God. He had consecrated his life, his possessions, his influence, his all, to God and humanity. What had he then to fear? In concluding this sketch of a beloved friend, a genuine philanthropist, an unpretending yet consistent Christian, who is not struck with the appropriate set of the applicatruck with the appropriateness of the applica-ion to him of the following description of the

ed the wid

and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy, put on righteousness, and it clothed me; if y indigment was ns a robe and a diadem, was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame; was a father to the poor; and the cause which I knew not I searched out.

Kossuth and the War-Neutrality of England.—Louis Kossuth lately made one of us brilliant speeches at Manchester, England, brief sketch of its main points:

"He counselled England to a strict neutrality

in the present contest, not, however, from any regard to the interests of England, but in the nviction that the sympathies of the British lers are with Austria. He distinctly charges them on this score, maintaining that they have never expressed a word of friendliness or anxiety in regard to the fate of Italy, while they had manifested the profoundest solicitude for

'Kossuth's position is, of course, that of a Hungarian. He hopes to see the ferments and agitations of Italy extended to his native coun-; the House of Austria is to him the dragor of history, feetid and red with crime, against which he has thundered for years, and he is averse to seeing it strengthened, even by a moral approval. In this view, the burden of is adjuration to England is, 'If you cannot elp Italy, for Heaven's sake do not help Austria, the oppressor of Italy. Do not allow your prejudices against France, and the ruler of ance, to place you on the side of tyranny and

"Kossuth draws an ingenious distinction be tween the French and the Austrian Govern ments; for in France the despotism is personal and temporary, while the nation is essentially free, radiating the light of science and art to free, radiating the light of science and art to all the world; but in Austria, the despotism is absolute, part and parcel of the national life, depressing and blighting whatever comes within its influences. Admitting, however, that the Governments are equally odious, that fact in itself would be an argument against the interference of England. If the taskmasters go to war, says Kosenth let them tear each other to war, says Kossuth, let them tear each other to pieces if they please. He adds, at the same time, that he knows nothing of the intentions of Louis Napoleon, although he believes that his interests were all on the side of the independence of the nations.

"At the close of his remarks, Kossuth intimated that he might soon be called upon to go to

Hungary, and the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, we perceive, refers to the unquiet state of that country." The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury says that i

objects to making the reopening of the slave trade an issue in the politics of this country because k would not be safe to revive the trade in the present relationship of the South and the North; because it is now impracticable and idle, and because it is a mischievous issue—an idle, and because it is a mischievous issue—an issue regarding which there may well be a difference of opinion, and which is no test of soundness to Southern institutions. It says, farther, "as a practical living issue, on which to turn the politics of the South, we regard the reopening of the slave trade as a very firebrand, fraught with mischief and danger. And in this point of view, we are, and have been from the beginning, attoragly opposed to its being need."

WHAT A COUNTRY CLEBOYMAN, WHO HAS TW WHAT A COUNTRY CLEBGYMAN, WHO HAS TWO EARS FOR MUSIC, THINKS OF THE OPERA.—The editor of the Gospel Banner, who is also an esteemed clergyman in Maine, having recently visited the opera at Boston, gives his impressions as follows:

"The music of the orchestra, and now and then a strain of the singing, were fine, but the performance, as a whole, we thought a bore. Whiskered men and painted woman tricked out in plush and tinsel, growling and grunting, and shricking, and aqualling, sometimes in solo, and then in duet, and anon the whole swarm, like so many cats, gesticulating, and menacing, and em-

THE NATIONAL ERA

G. BAILEY, Editor and Proprie

Vol. XIII. January, 1859. The National Eru is about to enter upon its

Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically proaibited in this District, the Era was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single vell wisher; while outside of Congress it stood here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, at it resisted the storm, maintained its posibut it resisted the storm, maintained its position, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Columbia.

ALTIMORE, Md., Commission Merchands, for the Sande of Country Produce and Merchandise generally, and Wholesale Dealers in Cheere, and Fish of all kir de, viz. Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, Herring, Codfish, &e—in the carriers sized packages, from one to one thousand the control of the Country Produce and Fish of all kir de, viz. Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, Herring, Codfish, &e—in the carriers are presented in the control of t

Era finds twenty anong the most distinguished nembers of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives, with whom it can consistently and heartily act s a co-worker.

While the cause it has advocated has ad-

vanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that the *Era*, since the advent of the Republican Party, has suffered somewhat in its circulation. influential newspapers, once in opposition, out now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred sen-timents, naturally engross a large portion of Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think

there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, or ine Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicit ed, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional pa-tronage, has always been self-sustaining. From s friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to retain a position gained by so much effort, and to continue to wield an influence which, I trust, has not been exerted for

The coming year will be a critical one for the Republican cause. Strong efforts will be made to demoralize it, and accommodate it to the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate the true nature or objects of our movement. Squatter Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conservatism, National Whiggery, are all working to gether for the construction of a platform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Ideathat very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the Era be dispensed with at such a period?

Able contributors have been secured to our columns; and with pleasure we announce tha we have engaged as Assistant Editor, Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina, one of the

ablest writers in the country on the Question onest writers in the country on the Question of Slavery.

The Literary Department of the paper will be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to our readers, for several months to come.

The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a careful record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the ed in that body

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Washington, August, 1857.

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Persons who leave the country, expecting to obtain plasspora whilst abroad, from the liplomatic or Consular agents of the United States, are hable to disappointment; insamuch as it is the dairy of those agents not to grant cocuments of that character, except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult of the united States, and the proof of this fact in a foreign country.

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"Will no doubt attract the attention of many of the
friends and admirers of the late Dudley A. Tyng. We
hope the author will be rewarded for his labor to celelated to be trues of one so justify and generally mourned,
and the structure of the Cross.

"Decemer of the Cross.
"Decemer of the Cross.
"A country that the departed Tyng, and trust
that has "good example," and his dying charge, 'Stand
up for Jesus, 'may be steadfastly and widely followed by
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ASTHMA. [Letter from a Clergyman.]

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rer I do not say, for that co -once for all, we will go o flinching—then you confes athful fault. Observe; I do eak the whole truth still. I co sing it, as you did, fra and like yourself, as soon as yo ras a fault, you put it in m that, except for your sake spired me, by my love for you easts of burden into men and e sorry for that? There you tance, in that whole matte

the thought of your tenderne rted me under the cruelty t, my dear love, and try to "Oh, Constance, I am tellin rath still, as it looks to me-in on't deny that I am sorry to d sorry to die, and leave not ill live. I am more sorry th ake you so unhappy by my make you so happy by my a see that, in inflicting all us both, you had no part n who made the laws whi d's law? Was it you who ness a crime? Was it you n-hearted child, that you up from you to live in a pr only to die at your side.

t was not. Don't you see that "Constance, we have both o f a barbarous tyranny, that b nd souls of both masters and and whites! Oh, my God!" clasped in both of his, and bas eyes towards heaven, me of our blighted yout

anny I appeal to thee with u